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Book .N4

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

IN THREE PARTS.

I.

AN ORIGINAL AND COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

II.

FAMILIAR PHRASES, AND DIALOGUES.

III.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH BOOKS, AND MANUSCRIPTS, IN THE
ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

WITH COPIOUS TABLES OF THE CONTRACTIONS.

BY REV. WM. NEILSON, D. D.



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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

PHILIP, EARL OF HARDWICKE,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GENERAL
GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MY LORD,

THE condescending attention, with which your Excellency has been pleased to patronize the following work, I shall ever gratefully remember. It is consistent with the universal tenor of a viceroyalty, that is dear to the true friends of Ireland; and in which the humblest attempt to promote the improvement of the country is regarded with paternal encouragement.

Such are the views with which this publication is presented to the world, under the auspices of your Excellency; and I am happy in taking this opportunity to declare myself,

Your Excellency's
most obliged, obedient,
and humble Servant,

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dundalk,
March 1, 1806.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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PREFACE.

THAT the Irish is the best preserved dialect of the ancient and extensive Celtic language, is allowed by the most liberal and enlightened antiquarians. To the general scholar, therefore, a knowledge of it is of great importance; as it will enable him to trace the origin of names and customs, which he would seek in vain in any other tongue. To the inhabitant of Ireland it is doubly interesting. In this language are preserved the venerable annals of our country, with as much fidelity, as is usually found in the primitive records of any nation; while the poetic and romantic compositions, with which the Irish manuscripts abound, afford the finest specimens,

b

cimens,

cimens, of elegant taste and luxuriant imagination.

But it is, particularly, from the *absolute necessity* of understanding this language, in order to converse with the natives of a great part of Ireland, that the study of it is indispensable. If Irish be no longer the language of the court, or the senate, yet the pulpit and the bar require the use of it; and he that would communicate moral instruction, or investigate the claims of justice, must be versed in the native tongue, if he expects to be generally understood, or to succeed in his researches. In travelling, and the common occurrences of agriculture and rural traffic, a knowledge of Irish is also absolutely necessary.

It has been said indeed that the use of this language should be abolished, and the English prevail universally. But without entering into the merits of this position, while the Irish exists, and *must* exist for many years to come, it is surely reasonable and desirable, that every person should be able to hold converse with his countrymen;

countrymen; as well as to taste and admire the beauties of one of the most expressive, philosophically accurate, and polished languages that has ever existed.

Some works have been published, to guide the student of Celtic antiquities, in his curious and interesting researches, into the Irish tongue. General Vallancey, in particular, has acquired well merited fame, by his very ingenious treatises on this subject. Still, however, a grammar, by which the learner might be taught to *compose*, as well as to analyze, appeared to be wanted. That which is now offered to the public is an attempt to supply this deficiency. How far the author has succeeded, must be left to the determination of those who are qualified to judge. Of this, at least, he is conscious, that no pains have been spared, to render it as complete as possible; and that nothing has been, knowingly, passed over, that seemed of any importance. The syntax, in particular, on which most important subject former grammarians treated

very slightly. has been elucidated at very considerable length; and, it is hoped, in a rational and satisfactory manner.

The phrases and dialogues, in the second part, are calculated for general use; and the dryness of grammatical precepts will be relieved, by the simple and *original* specimens of native manners and superstitions, contained in the latter dialogues. It has been found, by experience, that many persons, who did not enter into the study of the ancient language, have been enabled, by learning such phrases and dialogues as these, to begin an intercourse with the natives, which continued practice has brought to facility and elegance of conversation.

It was, at first, intended to make the third part very copious, and a large quantity of matter was prepared for that purpose. But the two first parts had swelled the book to a size so far beyond what was at first intended, that the third was necessarily confined to a few specimens. Should these be favourably received, a considerable

rable

able volume, of the same kind, will be published, in a short time. In the mean time the present volume contains all that is really necessary for general use.

In the publication of an original work, some typographical errors are almost unavoidable. The following is a list of the most considerable: the rest, it is hoped, will not occasion any difficulty to the reader.



ERRATA.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|--------|--|
| PAGE | 24. | LINE | 3. | <i>for</i> gealaíd, <i>read</i> gealaic. |
| — | 32. | — | 21. | <i>for</i> na sagart, <i>read</i> na sagairt. |
| — | — | — | 28. | <i>for</i> toe rot, <i>read</i> the rod. |
| — | 33. | — | 3. | <i>for</i> the note, <i>read</i> the nose. |
| — | — | — | 4. | <i>for</i> an seafaic, <i>read</i> an tseafaic. |
| — | 68. | — | 20. | <i>for</i> an ndeann me? <i>read</i> a ndean me? |
| — | 73. | — | 15. | <i>for</i> am I not given? <i>read</i> am I given? |
| — | 97. | — | 18. | <i>for</i> cold night, <i>read</i> dark night. |
| — | 112. | — | 35. | <i>for</i> leata, <i>read</i> leatsa. |
| — | 122. | — | 9, 10. | <i>for</i> not your, <i>read</i> not wear your. |
| — | 135. | — | 25. | <i>for</i> cair, <i>read</i> air. |

PART SECOND.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| — | 3. | — | 28. | <i>for</i> mtig, <i>read</i> Imtig. |
|---|----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
IRISH LANGUAGE.

==
PART FIRST.
==

AN ORIGINAL AND COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

TABLE II

GRAMMAR

OF THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In Irish there are seventeen letters, viz.

	Sound, (1)	Example
A	1 long, as <i>a</i> in <i>bar</i> , 2 short, as <i>a</i> in <i>hat</i> , 3 obscure, as <i>a</i> in <i>negative</i> , (2)	bán, <i>white</i> tar, <i>come thou</i> liomsa, <i>with me</i>
B	1 as <i>b</i> in <i>boy</i> ,	bean, <i>a woman</i>
C	1 before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>k</i> in <i>king</i> , 2 before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> or <i>u</i> , as <i>c</i> in <i>call</i> ,	ciall, <i>sense</i> cat, <i>a battle</i>
D	1 thick, before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> or <i>u</i> , this sound is not found in English, (3) 2 liquid, before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>d</i> in <i>guardian</i> ,	dán, <i>a poem</i> dearmud, <i>forgetfulness</i>
E	1 long, as <i>ea</i> in <i>great</i> , 2 short, as <i>e</i> in <i>let</i> ,	se, <i>sir</i> soillse, <i>light</i>
F	1 as <i>f</i> in <i>fan</i> ,	fáilte, <i>welcome</i>
G	1 before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>g</i> in <i>get</i> , 2 before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> or <i>u</i> , as <i>g</i> in <i>gun</i> ,	gean, <i>love</i> gorm, <i>blue</i>
I	1 long, as <i>ie</i> in <i>field</i> , 2 short, as <i>i</i> in <i>fit</i> ,	riḡ, <i>a king</i> min, <i>meal</i>
	B	L 1 single,

	Sound	Example
L	1 single, as <i>l</i> in <i>ale</i> ,	mil, <i>honey</i>
	2 double, this sound is not found in English, (4)	} mall, <i>slow</i>
	3 liquid, as <i>l</i> in <i>valiant</i> ,	
M	1 as <i>m</i> in <i>man</i> ,	mo, <i>my</i>
N	1 single, as <i>n</i> in <i>now</i> ,	duine, <i>a man</i>
	2 double, this sound is not found in English, (5)	} ceann, <i>a head</i>
	3 liquid, as <i>n</i> in <i>new</i> ,	
O	1 long, as <i>o</i> in <i>more</i> ,	mór, <i>great</i>
	2 long and broad, as <i>o</i> in <i>lord</i> ,	pór, <i>seed</i> ,
	3 short, as <i>o</i> in <i>not</i> ,	gob, <i>a beak</i>
P	1 as <i>p</i> in <i>pin</i> ,	poll, <i>a pit</i>
R	1 single, this sound is not found in English, (6)	} críon, <i>withered</i>
	2 double, as <i>r</i> in <i>fur</i> ,	
S	1 thick, this sound is not found in English, (7)	} sonas, <i>happiness</i>
	2 as <i>sh</i> in <i>shield</i> ,	
T	1 thick, before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> ,	} tart, <i>thirst</i>
	this sound is not found in English. (8)	
	2 liquid, before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>t</i> in <i>bastion</i> ,	} teine, <i>fire</i>
U	1 long, as <i>u</i> in <i>true</i> ,	
	2 short, as <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> ,	tu, <i>thou</i> cumus, <i>power</i>

N. B. *H*; as no Irish word begins radically with this letter, it is considered only as a mark of aspiration; and when affixed to a consonant, it is denoted by a point placed over it; thus,

ḃ, ċ, ḋ, ḟ, ġ, ṁ, ṗ, ṡ, ṫ, denote
bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, th, (9)

The letters are classed as follows:

a }
o } broad vowels, (10)
u }

e }
i } small vowels, (10)

b
 c
 d
 f
 g
 m
 p
 s
 t

} capable of aspiration, or mutables, (11)

l
 n
 r

} incapable of aspiration, or immutables.

VOWELS.

A, *o*, and *u* are called broad vowels, because they require a hiatus, or wide opening of the mouth, in expressing them; *e* and *i* are called small, because they require a less opening of the mouth.

The poets, in latter ages, devised a rule, which prescribes that the vowel, which goes before a consonant, must be of the same class with the vowel which follows that consonant, i. e. both broad, or both small. In observing this rule, therefore, attention must be paid to the vowel which follows the consonant; for, if it be broad, while that which radically goes before the consonant is small, or vice versa, then the vowel preceding the consonant must be left out, and another substituted in its place, of the same class with that following the consonant; or an adventitious vowel must be inserted, after the preceding one, to agree with the subsequent; as, *seasam*, not *seisam*, or *seasim*, *I stand*; *buailim*, not *buailam*, *I beat*; *lam*, *hand*, and *geal*, *white*, compounded *laimgeal*, not *lamgeal*, *white handed*.

Although it is evident, from ancient manuscripts, that this rule was unknown in early times,

yet it has been so universally observed in latter ages, that it is impossible to lay it aside entirely. In many instances, it adds to the sweetness and fulness of the sound; but, in others, it so completely destroys the radical form of words, that no principle of grammar can justify a rigid adherence to it.

MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

B, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t, are called mutable, because they can be aspirated, or mortified, i. e. change or lose their sound, by the addition of *h*.

As the sounds of the mutable consonants, when aspirated, differ materially from those which they receive, when simple; and as a peculiar delicacy of pronunciation consists in expressing them with propriety, it is necessary to pay strict attention to the following rules.

Bh is sounded like *v*, at the beginning or end of a word; as *mo bas*, *my death*; *lib*, *with you*. But in the middle of a word, it is commonly sounded like *w*, as, *leabar*, *a book*.

Ch is always sounded like *χ* in Greek, or *ch* in *loch*; as, *mo ceann*, *my head*.

Dh and *gh*, before or after a small vowel, like *y*; as, *mo dia*, *my god*; *mo giolla*, *my boy*. But before or after a broad vowel, they have a very weak guttural sound, somewhat stronger than that of *w*; as, *mo gut*, *my voice*; *grad*, *love*; *mag*, *a field*, (12)

Fh is entirely mute; as, *an fairge*, pronounce, *an airge*, *the sea*.

Mh is sounded like *b*; as, *snaim*, *swimming*; *amuil*, *like*.

Ph is sounded, as in other languages, like *ph* in *philosopher*; as, *mo páiste*, *my child*.

Sh, and *th* are sounded as *h* alone; as, *mo súil*, *my eye*; *mo tíg*, *my house*. But *s*, before *l*, *n*,
or

or *r*, is entirely mute; as, *mo sláinte*, *my health*; *mo shuad*, *my countenance*; *mo shon*, *my nose*.

IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

L, n, r, are called immutable, because they never change, or lose their sound, by the addition of *h*. But they alone can be doubled in the middle, or at the end of words; as, *barr*, *a top*; *ceannaigim*, *to buy*.

It is to be observed, that *dl* and *ln*, in the middle of words, are sounded like *ll*; as, *codlad*, *sleep*; *colna*, *flesh*, pronounce *collad*, *colla*; and *dn* like *nn*; as, *ceadna*, *the same*, pronounce *ceanna*.

DIPHTHONGS.

There are thirteen diphthongs; viz.

Sound	Example
ae long, as <i>ai</i> in <i>pain</i> ,	lae, <i>of a day</i>
ai long and distinct,	cáin, <i>a fine</i>
short, as <i>i</i> in <i>fight</i> ,	mait, <i>good</i>
ao long, nearly as <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i> ,	maol, <i>bold</i>
ea long, as <i>ea</i> in <i>bear</i> ,	méar, <i>a finger</i>
short, as <i>ea</i> in <i>heart</i> ,	ceart, <i>just</i>
ei long, as <i>ei</i> in <i>reign</i> ,	déire, <i>charity</i>
short, as <i>e</i> in <i>ferry</i> ,	geir, <i>tallow</i>
eo long, as <i>aw</i> in <i>shawl</i> ,	seól, <i>a sail</i>
short, as <i>o</i> in <i>shock</i> ,	deoch, <i>a drink</i>
eu long, as <i>a</i> in <i>fare</i> ,	feur, <i>grass</i>
ia long, as <i>ea</i> in <i>clear</i> ,	ciall, <i>sense</i>
io long, as <i>ie</i> in <i>cashier</i> ,	fíon, <i>wine</i>
short, as <i>io</i> in <i>fashion</i> ,	biolar, <i>water cresses</i>
iu long, as <i>u</i> in <i>fume</i> ,	ciúnas, <i>quietness</i>
short, as <i>i</i> in <i>shirt</i> ,	fluich, <i>wet</i>
oi long, force on the <i>o</i> ,	cóir, <i>right</i>
short, force on the <i>i</i> ,	coir, <i>a crime</i>
ua long, distinct,	gual, <i>coal</i>

Sound

	Sound	Example
ui	long, force on the <i>u</i> ,	súil, <i>an eye</i>
	short, force on the <i>i</i> ,	fuil, <i>blood</i>

TRIPHTHONGS.

There are five triphthongs, which are always long; viz.

	Sound	Example
aoi	nearly as <i>we</i> ,	maoin, <i>treasure</i>
eoí	force on <i>o</i> ,	feoil, <i>flesh</i>
iai	force on both the <i>i</i> 's,	liaig, <i>a physician</i>
iui	force on the <i>u</i> ,	ciuin, <i>gentle</i>
uai	distinct,	cruaid, <i>hard</i>

ECLIPSIS.

In the inflexion and combination of words, certain consonants are frequently prefixed to others, with which they cannot be sounded; and the adventitious consonant is then said to eclipse the radical one; viz. *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t*, when beginning a word, and followed by a *vowel*, or by *l* or *r*; as also *s*, followed by *n*, may be eclipsed thus:

EXAMPLES.

<i>b</i>	} is eclipsed by {	<i>m</i> , ar mbaile, <i>our town</i>
<i>c</i>		<i>g</i> , ar gceart, <i>our right</i>
<i>d</i>		<i>n</i> , ar ndia, <i>our God</i>
<i>f</i>		<i>b</i> , ar bfearran, <i>our land</i>
<i>g</i>		<i>n</i> , ar ngearan, <i>our complaint</i>
<i>p</i>		<i>b</i> , ar bpéin, <i>our punishment</i>
<i>s</i>		<i>t</i> , an tslat, <i>the rod</i>
<i>t</i>		<i>d</i> , ar dteine, <i>our fire</i>

In pronouncing these eclipses, the first consonant only is sounded; as, ar maile, ar geart, &c. Except *ng* in which both letters are uttered, with a strong guttural expression.

Instead

Instead of *bf*, the ancients frequently wrote *ff*; as, ar *ffearran*, *our land*; *cc*, instead of *gc*; as, ar *cceart*, *our right*; and *tt*, instead of *dt*; as, ar *tteine*, *our fire*; and these words are pronounced in the same manner, as if written ar *bfearran*, ar *gceart*, and ar *dteine*.

ACCENT.

An accent is placed over such vowels and diphthongs, as are naturally either long or short, when they are to be pronounced long; as, *mac*, *a son*, short; *bàs*, *death*, long; *fios*, *knowledge*, short; *cíos*, *rent*, long.

Monosyllables ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, being commonly long, require no accent over them; as, *la*, *a day*, *tu*, *thou*.

In words of two or more syllables, the accent commonly falls on the first syllable; as, *déigionač*, *last*, *múcaim*, *to extinguish*.

OBSERVATIONS.

In reading Irish, every letter, except *f* and *s* before *l* or *r* must be sounded. But some of the aspirated consonants are so slightly expressed as to be almost imperceptible; the reason of which is as follows.

According to the principle of the language, no number of vowels, meeting in a word, forms more than *one* syllable.

The poets, however, frequently wanting to lengthen words, by multiplying their syllables, devised the method of throwing in an adventitious consonant, generally *d* or *g*, to divide two vowels into two syllables; thus, *tiarna*, *a lord*, which consists of only two syllables, is divided into *ti-gearna*, of three syllables.

Now, as this manner of spelling was unknown in earlier ages, the primitive pronunciation is still

so far retained, that the adventitious letters are passed over, with an almost imperceptible flexion of the voice.

In like manner *d* and *g*, which, always in the beginning of words, and frequently in the middle, have a clear and strong sound, are very commonly used at the end, merely to give a fuller vowel cadence to the termination; as, *neartugad*, *to strengthen*, *rig*, *a king*.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL TABLES.

Familiar words of one syllable.

Aspirated consonants.

Mo m^hac, *my son*
 mo bàs, *my death*
 ro beag, *very small*
 an bean, *the woman*
 mo beul, *my mouth*
 mo bonn, *my sole*
 mo meall, *my knob*
 mo mian, *my desire*
 mo biad, *my meat*
 an mias, *the dish*
 cnáim, *a bone*
 sliab, *a mountain*
 naom, *a saint*
 neam, *heaven*
 dub, *black*
 deilb, *a form*
 sgéim, *beauty*
 uaim, *a grave*
 tarb, *a bull*
 dam, *an ox*
 cnum, *a worm*
 cnob, *a maggot*
 mo dia, *my God*
 mo corp, *my body*
 fáid, *a prophet*

criad, *clay*
 fua^hct, *cold*
 tuaid, *north*
 fliu^hc, *wet*
 dru^hct, *dew*
 liaig, *a physician*
 noct, *night*
 mo ceann, *my head*
 mo súil, *my eye*
 mo cos, *my foot*
 mo srón, *my nose*
 ruad, *reddish*
 u^hct, *the breast*
 grad, *love*
 fia^hd, *deer*
 deo^hc, *a drink*
 la^hct, *milk*
 mead, *Meath*
 nuad, *new*
 ma^hg, *a field*
 bea^hc, *a bee*
 fia^hc, *a crow*
 ea^hc, *a horse*
 cro^hd, *a portion*
 sea^hct, *seven*
 o^hct, *eight*

deic,

deic, *ten*
 Aod, *Hugh*
 Tadg, *Teague*
 caoid, *weeping*
 geod, *a goose*
 lám deas, *the right hand*
 lám cli, *the left hand*
 crit, *shaking*
 tráit, *time*
 meit, *fat*
 feit, *a sinew*
 gut, *voice*
 dat, *color*
 fuat, *hatred*
 mo tír, *my country*
 luait, *ashes*
 síit, *a fairy*
 mo seol, *my sail*
 mo sílas, *my thigh*
 mo snuad, *my countenance*

Long Diphthongs.

Glóir, *glory*
 stróic, *a slice*
 móin, *turf*
 reult, *a star*
 meur, *a finger*
 deur, *a tear*
 feur, *grass*
 geug, *a branch*
 grian, *the sun*
 siar, *west*
 cliar, *clergy*
 pian, *pain*
 ciall, *sense*
 éad, *jealousy*
 céard, *a trade*

céad, *a hundred*
 smúid, *smoke*
 gnúis, *a countenance*
 súil, *an eye*
 drúis, *lechery*
 cúig, *five*
 síon, *weather*
 cíor, *a comb*
 fíor, *true*
 fíon, *wine*
 síol, *seed*
 cíos, *rent*
 míol, *a louse*
 saor, *free*
 caol, *small*
 taob, *a side*
 taom, *a fit*
 sraod, *sneezing*
 caor, *a sheep*
 taos, *dough*
 blaosg, *a husk*
 laog, *a calf*
 lae, *of a day*
 céir, *war*
 féil, *a vigil*
 féin, *self*
 réid, *ready*
 céim, *a degree*
 fuar, *cold*
 cluas, *ear*
 gruag, *hair*
 fual, *urine*
 uan, *a lamb*
 cuan, *a bay*
 cruac, *a rick*
 cuaç, *a cuckoo*
 cuag, *a daw*
 fáil, *a ring*
 sráid, *a street*

iúr, *an yew tree*
iúl, *July*
fiú, *worth*
siur, *a sister*
tiúg, *thick*

Short Diphthongs.

Oir, *east*
sdoirm, *storm*
troig, *a foot*
loit, *a wound*
broid, *a goad*
coill, *a wood*
cloid, *a hedge*
toit, *smoke*
oisg, *an ewe*
teas, *heat*
deas, *south*
fear, *a man*
ceann, *a head*
sean, *old*
geal, *white*
breac, *speckled*
gean, *love*
fearg, *anger*
dearg, *red*
leact, *a tomb*
beann, *a high top*
speal, *a scythe*
peann, *a pen*
cearc, *a hen*
cead, *first*
treas, *third*
fuil, *blood*
cuirp, *of a body*
cuim, *a feast*
cuid, *a part*

muir, *a sea*
sioc, *frost*
smior, *marrow*
fios, *knowledge*
crios, *a girdle*
fionn, *fair*
bior, *a spit*
leis, *with him*
ceis, *a sow*
ceist, *a question*
sail, *a beam*
staid, *a state*
sailm, *a psalm*
cailc, *chalk*
cairt, *paper*
straif, *white thorn*
cait, *of a cat*
slait, *of a rod*

Triphthongs.

caoin, *fine*
aois, *age*
maoil, *bald*
naoi, *nine*
aoi, *an island*
aoib, *courteous*
feoil, *flesh*
stiuir, *a rudder*
ciuín, *gentle*
cuairt, *a visit*
uair, *an hour*
fuaim, *a sound*
uaim, *a cave*
duais, *a reward*
luait, *speed*
liaig, *a physician*

c, g, m, and t before n.

Gne, *a kind*
cno, *a nut*
mna, *of a woman*
do rínaoi, *to a woman*
tnút, *envy*
cnap, *a knob*
cnoc, *a hill*
cnob, *a maggot*
cnáib, *hemp*
cnaoi, *a consumption*
cnead, *a wound*
gnát, *a custom*
gníom, *an act*
gnod, *business*
gnúm, *a notch*

Promiscuous.

mi, *a month*
lar, *middle*
ban, *white*
gorm, *blue*
an tsúil, *the eye*
a llam, *her hand*
druim, *the back*
na geos, *of the feet*
a cosg, *to restrain*
gul, *weeping*
truag, *pity*
fuirm, *form*
toil, *will*
dúil, *expectation*
sgian, *a knife*
ug, *an egg*
beoir, *beer*
leann, *ale*

déirc, *alms*
súist, *a flail*
cuing, *a yoke*
stóir, *a store*
slinn, *a slate*
builg, *bellows*
gual, *a coal*
lúb, *a link*
scuab, *a broom*
fiad, *venison*
luc, *a mouse*
lus, *an herb*
donn, *brown*
spré, *a portion*
aon, *one*
tirm, *dry*
bo, *a cow*
or, *gold*
plúr, *flour*
bfuil tu? *are you*
raib me, *I was*
ainm, *a name*
beid me, *I will be*
lorg, *a trace*
glás, *green*
crann, *a tree*
fág, *leave*
so, *this*
sin, *that*
siad, *they*
ruinn, *a division*
chum, *to*
a ngár, *near*
a bfad, *far*
garg, *fierce*
faoi, *under*
suas, *up*
síos, *down*
suid, *sit*

léig, *read*
a dul, *to go*

linn, *with us*
lib, *with you*

Familiar words of two syllables.

Aspirated consonants.

Seat-air, *God*
at-air, *father*
maig-dean, *a maid*
beat-a, *life*
flait-eas, *heaven*
diab-al, *devil*
tal-am, *earth*
aid-er, *air*
geal-ac, *moon*
sneac-ta, *snow*
toin-ead, *thaw*
toirn-ead, *thunder*
laet-e, *days*
oidc-e, *night*
an-iug, *to day*
mar-ac, *morrow*
noirr-tior, *aftermorrow*
seacd-main, *a week*
bliad-ain, *a year*
rait-e, *quarter of year*
meod-on, *middle*
sat-airn, *Saturday*
dom-nae, *Sunday*
gion-bair, *January*
nod-log, *Christmas*
sam-rad, *summer*
fog-mair, *harvest*
geim-read, *winter*
buae-aill, *a boy*
naoid-eam, *a child*
fat-ac, *a giant*

ab-ac, *a dwarf*
fear-daet, *manhood*
bat-ais, *crown of the head*
ag-aid, *the face*
fab-rad, *eye-lids*
rad-arc, *sight*
am-arc, *look*
sgorn-ac, *throat*
broll-ac, *breast*
corr-meear, *fore finger*
dub-ain, *kidney*
uae-tar, *instep*
ream-ar, *fat*
in-cinn, *brain*
sgam-og, *lungs*
dub-liat, *spleen*
fait-ne, *a wart*
fiab-ras, *a fever*
crit-eac, *ague*
taet-ad, *strangling*
cut-ac, *furious*
lob-rad, *leprosy*
claim-e, *itch*
marb-ac, *deadly*
srot-fa, *sneezing*
bruct-ac, *belching*
codl-ad, *sleeping*
com-rad, *conversation*
eisd-eact, *hearing*
ciall-aig, *sensible*
beod-aet, *briskness*
meob-air, *memory*
cuim-ne, *recollection*
mearb-all,

mearb-all, *mistake*
 dob-rón, *sorrow*
 aoib-neas, *pleasure*
 ain-ras, *doubt*
 truaig-e, *pity*
 cloid-eam, *a sword*
 brág-ad, *a neck*
 deór-ad, *a stranger*
 cuir-ead, *a feast*
 gream-og, *crust*
 laib-in, *leaven*
 blat-ac, *buttermilk*
 gab-al, *a fork*
 bid-is, *a screw*
 cat-air, *a city*
 ball-aid, *walls*
 marg-ad, *a market*
 breát ain, *a judge*
 long-port, *a garrison*
 cab-lac, *a fleet*
 com-rad, *a coffin*
 torr-ain, *a wake*
 mull-ac, *a hill*
 fás-ac, *a wilderness*
 fás-óill, *a young grove*
 eit-rig, *a furrow*
 clod-fás, *a quick hedge*
 móin-fear, *a meadow*
 bot-an, *a hut*
 tuat-ac, *clownish*
 toir-eam, *a ploughman*
 bod-ac, *a clown*
 laig-e, *a spade*
 rab-an, *a spade*
 arb-ar, *corn*
 cruit-neact, *wheat*
 tuib-e, *straw*
 droig-eam, *a thorn*
 eac-rann, *a bramble*

aoil-ioc, *dung*
 gab-a, *a smith*
 conn-lac, *stubble*
 geam-ar, *a blade of corn*
 feit-leog, *a husk*
 foir-gneam, *a building*
 tair-seac, *a threshold*
 ad-mad, *timber*
 taob-an, *a rafter*
 gain-eam, *sand*
 teag-lac, *a family*
 cat-air, *a chair*
 soig-teac, *a vessel*
 cliab-an, *a basket*
 teall-ac, *a hearth*
 conn-ad, *a faggot*
 bro-s-na, *firewood*
 criat-ar, *a sieve*
 leab-ar, *a book*
 marb-an, *a margin*
 ab-lann, *a wafer*
 sgríb-in, *writing*
 fog-ar, *a vowel*
 leig-eam, *a lesson*
 fiad-ain, *wild*
 brom-ac, *a colt*
 searr-ac, *a foal*
 leom-an, *a lion*
 gad-ar, *a hound*
 gab-air, *a goat*
 beit-ir, *a bear*

s like sh English.

Bi-sig, *leap-year*
 tois-eac, *beginning*
 bris-ead, *breaking*
 fair-sing, *wide*

snaois-in,

snaois-in, *snuff*
 seis-reac, *a six horse*
 plough
 oir-neis, *furniture*
 trill-sean, *a lamp*
 seam-rog, *clover*
 sean-da, *ancient*
 seas-am, *standing*
 sinn-e, *ourselves*
 sib-se, *yourselves*
 sim-leoid, *a chimney*
 dor-uis, *of a door*

Short Diphthongs.

Spior-ad, *a spirit*
 nad-uir, *nature*
 aing-eal, *an angel*
 if-rionn, *hell*
 tein-e, *fire*
 uisg-e, *water*
 soill-se, *light*
 aim-sir, *time*
 tuil-e, *a flood*
 maid-in, *morning*
 earr-ac, *spring*
 duin-e, *a man*
 caill-eac, *an old woman*
 cail-in, *a girl*
 muin-eal, *a neck*
 uill-ean, *an elbow*
 iosg-ad, *a ham*
 croic-eann, *skin*
 cuis-le, *a vein*
 bain-ne, *milk*
 giorr-a, *shorter*
 buill-e, *a blow*
 briong-lad, *a dream*
 ais-ling, *a vision*

iom-car, *a carriage*
 tuig-se, *understanding*
 dear-mud, *forgetfulness*
 beat-a, *life*
 but-ais, *a boot*
 suip-ear, *supper*
 buil-in, *a loaf*
 air-giott, *silver*
 geat-a, *a gate*
 cuinn-e, *a corner*
 bail-e, *a town*
 eag-lais, *a church*
 sean-moir, *a sermon*
 tion-na, *a testament*
 sgriop-tuir, *scripture*
 easp-og, *a bishop*
 seag-ul, *rye*
 coirc-e, *oats*
 muill-teoir, *a miller*
 muill-ion, *a mill*
 seom-ra, *a chamber*
 leab-a, *a bed*
 fuinn-eog, *a window*
 muinn-tir, *people*
 coinneal, *a candle*
 coinne-leoir, *a candlestick*
 sim-leoid, *a chimney*
 grios-ac, *embers*
 las-air, *burning*
 duill-eog, *a leaf*
 gearr-an, *a horse*
 cuil-ean, *a whelp*
 mad-uid, *a dog*
 coin-in, *a rabbit*
 mionn-an, *a kid*

Long Diphthongs.

Créat-ur, *a creature*
 fáirg-e,

fáirg-e, *a sea*
 lúid-e, *lying*
 aosd-a, *aged*
 páisd-e, *a child*
 óig-e, *youth*
 éad-an, *a face*
 súil-e, *eyes*
 púis-in, *a lip*
 fiac-ail, *a tooth*
 píob-an, *a pipe*
 gual-a, *a shoulder*
 póir-e, *pores*
 slaod-an, *a cough*
 gluas-aíd, *gesture*
 gruam-aíd, *ugliness*
 réas-un, *reason*
 céad-fa, *sense*
 críonn-a, *wise*
 náir-e, *shame*

r single.

Críosd-a, *Christ*
 breit-eam, *a judge*
 brios-og, *a witch*
 crin-míol, *a wood house*
 críon-laíd, *touchwood*
 greid-eal, *a griddle*
 grinn-íol, *bottom of the*
 sea
 gréin-e, *of the sun*
 griost-a, *moved*

d, l, n and *t*, liquid.

Déis-ceart, *south point*
 a-né, *yesterday*

slías-aíd, *a thigh*
 tinn-eas, *sickness*
 diud-an, *giddiness*
 nisc-oid, *a boil*
 sláint-e, *health*
 int-inn, *understanding*
 brist-ig, *breeches*
 fill-ead, *a fillet*
 brais-lead, *a bracelet*
 bruit-e, *boiled*
 tinn-tean, *a hearth*
 cais-lean, *a castle*
 fuint-e, *kneaded*
 lit-ir, *a letter*
 maist-in, *a mastiff*
 neam-on, *a diamond*
 neart-mar, *strong*
 neim-ni, *nothing*
 nig-im, *to wash*
 tiar-na, *a lord*
 tim-cioll, *about*

d and *t* thick; *l* and *n*
 double.

Daoin-e, *men*
 cead-aoin, *Wednesday*
 márt-a, *march*
 trosg-aíd, *fasting*
 ord-og, *a thumb*
 dom-blàs, *gall*
 grand-a, *ugly*
 tán-a, *lean*
 ball-a, *a wall*
 dán-aíd, *boldness*
 toč-as, *itch*
 éad-aí, *a robe*
 sud-og, *a cake*

ceall-péir,

ceall-port, *a see*
 sag-art, *a priest*
 tob-ar, *a fountain*
 láid-ir, *strong*
 punn-an, *a sheaf*
 tuib-e, *straw*
 tairng-e, *a nail*
 dor-as, *a door*
 fal-am, *empty*
 lán-a, *a lane*
 lám-rann, *a handstaff*
 lát-ac, *mire*

Eclipses.

ar mbrat-air, *our brother*

ar mbol-an, *our bullock*
 ar gcait-reim, *our triumph*
 ar ndán-aét, *our boldness*
 ar bfear-ann, *our ground*
 ar ngaird-in, *our garden*
 ar ngeib-ioll, *our chains*
 ar nguíd-e, *our prayer*
 ar bpíos-a, *our piece*
 don tsim-leoid, *to the chimney*
 don tsluas-ad, *to the shovel*
 ar dtiarn-a, *our lord*
 ar gcoinn-eal, *our candle*
 ar bpob-al, *our people*
 ar dtein-e, *our fire*
 arndiad-aét, *our godliness*

Familiar words of three syllables.

Aspirates nearly quiescent

Crut-uíg-ad, *proof*
 neart-uíg-ad, *to strengthen*
 slan-aíg-teoir, *savior*
 crut-aíg-teoir, *creator*
 párr-at-as, *paradise*
 tig-ear-na, *a lord*
 beann-aíg-te, *blessed*
 siorr-tuíg-eaét, *eternity*
 cod-lat-ac, *drowsiness*
 céill-id-e, *sensible*
 muin-ig-in, *confidence*
 marc-uíg-eact, *riding*
 stoc-aíd-e, *stockings*
 uar-fair-e, *a watch*
 óg-ast-oir, *an host*
 riag-luig-eoir, *a ruler*
 ad-lac-ad, *burying*
 tréad-uig-e, *a shepherd*

sub-aile-e, *virtue*
 meas-aíg-aéd, *temperance*
 mall-uig-te, *cursed*
 gad-uig-e, *a thief*
 ceard-uig-e, *a tradesman*
 foirg-nit-eoir, *a builder*
 ttúis-mig-teoir, *a parent*
 com-ar-sain, *a neighbour*
 ceann-aig-im, *I buy*
 foill-sig-te, *published*
 dall-ruig-te, *blind*
 an-trát-ac, *untimely*
 sás-uig-te, *satisfied*
 coig-lig-im, *I accompany*

Strong aspirates.

Dorc-a-das, *darkness*
 steic-caé-a, *entrails*
 ion-at-ar,

ion-at-ar, *bowels*
 an-bfainn-e, *fainting*
 ruit in-eac, *measles*
 ord-ug-ad, *order*
 cam-bèul-ac, *wrymouthed*
 am-uid-eact, *folly*
 lin-ead-ac, *linen*
 oil-eam-uin, *food*
 mion-geart-a, *minced*
 soib-is-geul, *gospel*
 gab-alt-us, *a farm*
 braç-ad-oir, *a malster*
 maç-air-e, *a field*
 céad-ço-sac, *centipede*
 leat-og-bàn, *sole fish*
 fin-eam-uin, *a vine*
 buid-eac-as, *gratitude*
 dún-marb-ad, *man*

slaughter

striop-ac-as, *fornication*
 ban-og-lac, *a maid servant*
 loic-ead-oir, *a chandler*
 sean-mat-air, *a grand*

mother

lán-am-uin, *a couple*
 naoi-dean-an, *a child*
 nua-posd-a, *new married*

bain-cliam-uin, *a mother-in-law*

bain-treab-ac, *a widow*
 priom-adb-ar, *the first cause*

a-bfoc-air, *along with*
 a-céil-e, *together*

a-coid-ce, *for ever*
 boirb-briat-raç, *fierce*

spoken

eán-sat-ad, *at one thrust*
 bar-am-uil, *opinion*

beact-uir-e, *polite*
 cáird-eam-uil, *friendly*
 cruad-croid-eac, *hard hearted*
 cruad-al-ac, *cruel*
 dán-ar-d-a, *bold*
 druís-eam-uil, *lecherous*
 diç-ioll-ac, *diligent*
 duç-raç-ac, *careful*
 eif-eact-ac, *effectual*
 int-leact-ac, *intelligent*
 neam-nair-eac, *shameless*
 sib-ealt-a, *civil*
 mot-uir-im, *I feel*

Promiscuous.

Dam-ant-a, *damned*
 cam-ços-ac, *bandy legged*
 sud-air-e, *a kerchief*
 speac-lair-id, *spectacles*
 fiad-aill-e, *weeds*
 bun-ad-as, *a foundation*
 cis-dion-ac, *a kitchen*
 ais-driug-ad, *a translation*

dran-cud-a, *a flea*
 dard-il-e, *a beetle*
 seil-mid-e, *a snail*
 gearr-ad-guirt, *a quail*
 ull-cab-can, *an owl*
 easg-an-breac, *a lamprey*
 cab-aisd-e, *cabbages*
 grian-muir-e, *blackberries*
 seam-sog-a, *sorrel*
 mear-dán-aç, *rashness*
 ceann-dán-a, *head strong*
 cin-eam-naç, *fortuitous*

cros-aut-a,

cros-ant-a, <i>peevish</i>	Ceill-man-tain, <i>Wicklow</i>
diog-alt-aç, <i>vindictive</i>	Cead-ar-laç, <i>Carlow</i>
dás-açt-aç, <i>bold</i>	Loç-garm-ann, <i>Wexford</i>
doi-déant-a, <i>difficult</i>	Bail-eat-cliat, <i>Dublin</i>
fír-in-eaç, <i>true</i>	Port-láirg-e, <i>Waterford</i>
fon-od-aç, <i>jeering</i>	maig-ist-ir, <i>a master</i>
leir-measd-a, <i>considerate</i>	maig-ist-reas, <i>a mistress</i>
muin-in-eaç, <i>confident</i>	iom-air-e, <i>a ridge</i>
tuat-all-aç, <i>rustic</i>	caib-id-il, <i>a chapter</i>
leas-at-air, <i>a step father</i>	soç-raid-e, <i>a burial</i>
leas-ing-ean, <i>a step daughter</i>	ceap-air-e, <i>a buttercake</i>
cuid-eaçd-a, <i>a companion</i>	saig-itt-eoir, <i>a soldier</i>
bean-osd-a, <i>a landlady</i>	bunn-air-e, <i>a footman</i>
Feid-lim-e, <i>Felix</i>	cur-aig-in, <i>a can</i>
Part-al-an, <i>Bartholemew</i>	ur-slug-am, <i>to vomit</i>
Maol-leaç-luinn, <i>Loughlin</i>	mot-uç-ad, <i>feeling</i>
bar-unt-açt, <i>a barony</i>	sealb-uç-ad, <i>possession</i>
	gniom-ar-a, <i>actions</i>
	toil-eam-uil, <i>wilful</i>

Familiar words of four syllables.

Tlaçt-çorr-uç-ad, <i>an earthquake</i>
aç-uaçt-mair-eaçt, <i>abomination</i>
ain-meas-ar-da, <i>intemperate</i>
aird-int-inn-eaç, <i>high minded</i>
at-arr-uç-ad, <i>difference</i>
at-suig-uç-ad, <i>second proof</i>
bliad-an-am-uil, <i>yearly</i>
bunn-ud-as-aç, <i>authentic</i>
cait-reim-iuç-ad, <i>to triumph</i>
coim-eig-nig-im, <i>to force</i>
coim-neart-uig-te, <i>confirmed</i>
com-çruinn-iuç-ad, <i>congregation</i>
com-gáird-úig-ad, <i>to congratulate</i>
duib-eag-an-aid, <i>depths</i>
eif-eaçt-am-uil, <i>effectual</i>
id-ir-teang-toir, <i>an interpreter</i>
sear-bfog-ant-uid, <i>a servant</i>
faid-cad-oir-eaçt,

faid-cad-oir-eaét, *prophecy*
 in-meód-on-aé, *internal*
 iom-ad-uig-im, *to multiply*
 iom-airg-id-eaéd, *decency*
 coim-neart-ué-ad, *confirmation*
 mi-riag-alt-a, *unruly*
 móir-méan-am-naé, *magnanimous*
 neam-baog-al-aé, *secure*
 neam-tab-aét-ac, *unprofitable* (14)

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

The Irish language has only one article, corresponding to the definite article in English; viz.

Singular		Plural
Mas.	Fem.	Mas. and Fem.
Nom.	an, an, <i>the</i>	Nom. na, <i>the</i>
Gen.	an, na, <i>of the</i>	Gen. na, <i>of the</i>
Dat.	don, don, <i>to the</i>	Dat. dona, <i>to the</i>
Acc.	an, an, <i>the</i>	Acc. na, <i>the</i>
Voc.		Voc.
Abl.	<div> <div>{</div> <div>leis-an, <i>with the</i> on, <i>from the</i> air an, <i>on the</i> anns an, <i>in the</i> </div> </div>	<div> <div>{</div> <div>leis na, <i>with the</i> o na, <i>from the</i> air na, <i>on the</i> annsna, <i>in the</i> (15) </div> </div>

NOUN.

GENERAL RULES

, GENDER.

Names of men and males, are masculine; as, Aod, *Hugh*; laoc, *an hero*; eac, *an horse*.

Diminutives in an, ean, ín, en; derivatives in aide, aid, aire, eoir, ac, or; and abstract substantives in as, and eas, are commonly masculine; as, cnocan, *an hillock*; tineas, *sickness*; sionnac, *a fox*.

Names of women and females, are feminine; as, Maire, *Mary*; siur, *sister*.

Names of countries and rivers; diminutives in og, and eog; and abstract substantives, except those in as, and eas, are feminine; as, Eirin, *Ireland*; gile, *whiteness*; duileog, *a little leaf*. (16).

CASE.

CASE.

The nominative and accusative are always alike in form; and only distinguished by their connection with some other words in the sentence.

The dative and ablative are always alike in form; and only distinguished by the article, or prepositions prefixed to them: in the plural, they always end in *ib*.

The nominative and vocative feminine, are always alike.

The genitive and vocative masculine, are always alike. (17)

DECLENSION. (18)

The first declension. Masculines.

Nouns of the first declension have the genitive and vocative singular, and the nominative plural alike.

The inflexion of the genitive is formed, by adding a small vowel to the broad one, in the termination of the nominative; or, by changing the broad vowel or diphthong of the nominative into a small one; as,

Singular		Plural	
Nom.	ball, <i>a spot</i>	Nom.	baill, <i>spots</i>
Gen.	baill, <i>of a spot</i>	Gen.	ball, <i>of spots</i>
Dat.	do ball, <i>to a spot</i>	Dat.	do ballaib, <i>to spots</i>
Acc.	ball, <i>a spot</i>	Acc.	baill, <i>spots</i>
Voc.	a baill, <i>o spot</i>	Voc.	a balla, <i>o spots</i>
Abl.	le ball, <i>with a spot</i>	Abl.	leballaib, <i>with spots</i>

In this manner decline

bonn, <i>a sole</i>	dall, <i>a blind man</i>
Conn, <i>a man's name</i>	corp, <i>a body</i>
fonn, <i>a tune</i>	torp, <i>a sod</i>

corc,

Corc, *a proper name*
 cat, *a cat*
 sac, *a sack*
 stoc, *a trumpet*
 broc, *a badger*
 boc, *a he goat*
 cnoc, *a hill*
 coll, *hazel*
 poll, *a pit*
 cornn, *a goblet*
 dornn, *a fist*
 crann, *a tree*
 rann, *a division*
 gob, *a bill*
 sop, *a wisp*
 slad, *a robbery*
 orc, *a young pig*
 tore, *a wild boar*
 port, *a tune*
 gort, *a garden*

bolg, *a belly*
 colg, *a sword*
 folt, *hair of the head*
 beul, *a mouth*
 sgeul, *a story*, pl. sgéil,
 and sgeula, and sgeul-
 taig
 feur, *grass*
 meur, *a finger*, pl. méir
 and méara
 éan, *a bird*, pl. éin and
 éanlaig
 léan *distress*
 uan, *a lamb*
 cuan, *a harbour*, pl. cuair
 and cuantaig
 luan, *the moon*
 suan, *sleep*
 gual, *pit-coal*
 fual, *urine*

	Singular
Nom.	fear, <i>a man</i>
Gen.	fir, <i>of a man</i>
Dat.	d' fear, <i>to a man</i>
Acc.	fear, <i>a man</i>
Voc.	a fir, <i>o man</i>
Abl.	le fear, <i>with a man</i>

	Plural
Nom.	fir, <i>men</i>
Gen.	fear, <i>of men</i>
Dat.	d' fearaib, <i>to men</i>
Acc.	fir, <i>men</i>
Voc.	a feara, <i>o men</i>
Abl.	le fearaib, <i>with men</i>

In this manner decline

mac, *a son*
 ceann, *a head*
 peann, *a pen*, pl. pinn and
 peanna

lear, *the sea*
 breac, *a trout*
 nead, *a nest*

Singular

Singular	Plural
Nom. Asal, <i>an ass</i>	Nom. asail, <i>asses</i>
Gen. asail, <i>of an ass</i>	Gen. asal, <i>of asses</i>
Dat. d' asal, <i>to an ass</i>	Dat. d' asalaib, <i>to asses</i>
Acc. asal, <i>an ass</i>	Acc. asail, <i>asses</i>
Voc. a asail, <i>o ass</i>	Voc. a asala, <i>o asses</i>
Abl. le asal, <i>with an ass</i>	Abl. leasalaib, <i>with asses</i>

In this manner decline

casan, <i>a path</i>	sólas, <i>comfort</i>
lasan, <i>anger</i>	dlíomus, <i>pride</i>
cuaran, <i>a shoe</i>	Seamus, <i>James</i>
fuaran, <i>a fountain</i>	doras, <i>a door</i>
uilean, <i>an island</i>	sgadan, <i>a herring</i>
cuilean, <i>a whelp</i>	bradan, <i>a salmon</i>
sonas, <i>happiness</i>	foras, <i>knowledge</i>
donas, <i>misfortune</i>	

Singular	Plural
Nom. bromac, <i>a colt</i>	Nom. bromaiġe, <i>colts</i>
Gen. bromaiġ, <i>of a colt</i>	Gen. bromac, <i>of colts</i>
Dat. do bromac, <i>to a colt</i>	Dat. do bromacaib, <i>to colts</i>
Acc. bromac, <i>a colt</i>	Acc. bromaiġe, <i>colts</i>
Voc. a bromaiġ, <i>o colt</i>	Voc. a bromaca, <i>o colts</i>
Abl. le bromac, <i>with a colt</i>	Abl. le bromacaib, <i>with colts</i>

In this manner decline

cullaċ, <i>a boar</i>	feadmanaċ, <i>a steward</i>
sionnaċ, <i>a fox</i>	dlíġtearınaċ, <i>a lawyer</i>
searraċ, <i>a foal</i>	biotaınaċ, <i>a thief</i>
gliomaċ, <i>a lobster</i>	coileac, gen. coiliġ, <i>a cock</i>

The second declension. Feminines.

The genitive singular has a small increase.

The dative a small inflexion.

The vocative is like the nominative.

The nominative plural has a broad increase.

Singular

Singular	Plural
Nom. gealač, <i>a moon</i>	Nom. gealačad, <i>moons</i>
Gen. gealaige, <i>of a moon</i>	Gen. gealačd, <i>of moons</i>
Dat. do ġealaig, <i>to a moon</i>	Dat. do ġealačaiḃ, <i>to moons</i>
Acc. gealač, <i>a moon</i>	Acc. gealačad, <i>moons</i>
Voc. a ġealač, <i>o moon</i>	Voc. a ġealačad, <i>o moons</i>
Abl. le gealaig, <i>with a moon</i>	Abl. le gealačaiḃ, <i>with moons</i>

In this manner decline

biorač, <i>a heifer</i> , gen.	báirsige
birige	strípač, <i>a whore</i>
colpač, <i>a heifer</i>	cailleač, <i>a hag</i> , gen. cail-
girseač, <i>a wench</i> , gen.	lige
girsige	meirdreač, <i>a harlot</i> , gen.
báirseac, <i>a brawler</i> , gen.	meirdrige.

Singular	Plural
Nom. triobloid, <i>trouble</i>	Nom. triobloidead, <i>troubles</i>
Gen. triobloide, <i>of trouble</i>	Gen. triobloid, <i>of troubles</i>
Dat. do triobloid, <i>to trouble</i>	Dat. do trioblóidiḃ, <i>to troubles</i>
Acc. triobloid, <i>trouble</i>	Acc. triobloidead, <i>troubles</i>
Voc. a triobloid, <i>o trouble</i>	Voc. a triobloidead, <i>o troubles</i>
Abl. le triobloid, <i>with trouble</i>	Abl. le trioblóidiḃ, <i>with troubles</i>

In this manner decline

Trionoid, <i>Trinity</i>	neascoid, <i>a boil</i>
easbloid, <i>absolution</i>	bocoid, <i>a speck</i>
consboid, <i>a dispute</i>	

Singular

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. sgolog, <i>a farmer</i>	Nom. sgologad, <i>farmers</i>
Gen. sgoloige, <i>of a farmer</i>	Gen. sgolog, <i>of farmers</i>
Dat. do sgoloig, <i>to a farmer</i>	Dat. do sgologaib, <i>to farmers</i>
Acc. sgolog, <i>a farmer</i>	Acc. sgologad, <i>farmers</i>
Voc. a sgolog, <i>o farmer</i>	Voc. a sgologad, <i>o farmers</i>
Abl. le sgoloig, <i>with a farmer</i>	Abl. le sgologaib, <i>with farmers</i>

In this manner decline

sgeiteog, <i>a hawthorn</i>	cudog, <i>a haddock</i>
siqeog, <i>a fairy</i>	sudog, <i>a cake</i>
uiseog, <i>a lark</i>	sponog, <i>a spoon</i>
cuisseog, <i>a windle straw</i>	donog, <i>an unhappy woman</i>
casog, <i>a jacket</i>	spideog, <i>a red-breast</i>
lasog, <i>a blaze</i>	feitleog, <i>a husk</i>
féasog, <i>a beard</i>	cuileog, <i>a fly</i>
dreasog, <i>a briar</i>	craineog, <i>a hedgehog</i>
spíneog, <i>a gooseberry</i>	feannog, <i>a crow</i>
míneog, <i>a delicate girl</i>	tonnog, <i>a duck</i>
ciarog, <i>a chaser, or clock</i>	bonnog, <i>a thick cake of bread</i>
cianog, <i>a piece of money</i>	faocog, <i>a periwinkle</i>
mioltog, <i>a midge</i>	fraocog, <i>a bilberry</i>
ialltog, <i>a bat</i>	fearnog, <i>an alder tree</i>
midog, <i>a long knife</i>	oinseog, <i>an ash tree</i>
bolog, <i>a bullock</i>	
piteog, <i>an effeminate fellow</i>	

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. cos, <i>a foot</i>	Nom. cosa, <i>feet</i>
Gen. coise, <i>of a foot</i>	Gen. cos, <i>of feet</i>
Dat. do cois, <i>to a foot</i>	Dat. do cosaib, <i>to feet</i>
Acc. cos, <i>a foot</i>	Acc. cosa, <i>feet</i>
Voc. a cos, <i>o foot</i>	Voc. a cosa, <i>o feet</i>
Abl. le cois, <i>with a foot</i>	Abl. le cosaib, <i>with feet</i>

In this manner decline,

cnaim, <i>a bone</i>	cruag, <i>hardship</i>
lam, <i>a hand</i>	buad, <i>victory</i>
croc, <i>a cross</i>	tuad, <i>an ar</i>
cloc, <i>a stone</i>	muc, <i>a pig</i>
cuaic, <i>a cuckoo</i>	pluc, <i>a cheek</i>
cruaic, <i>a rick</i>	slat, <i>a rod</i>
cuas, <i>a den, or cave</i>	long, <i>a ship, gen. luinge</i>
cluas, <i>an ear</i>	droing, <i>a company, gen.</i>
gruag, <i>hair</i>	druinge

Singular	Plural
Nom. grian, <i>a sun</i>	Nom. griana, <i>suns</i>
Gen. gréine, <i>of a sun</i>	Gen. grian, <i>of suns</i>
Dat. do gréin, <i>to a sun</i>	Dat. do grianaib, <i>to suns</i>
Acc. grian, <i>a sun</i>	Acc. griana, <i>suns</i>
Voc. a grian, <i>o sun</i>	Voc. a griana, <i>o suns</i>
Abl. le gréin, <i>with a sun</i>	Abl. le grianaib, <i>with suns</i>

In this manner decline,

giall, <i>a hostage</i>	sgian, <i>a knife, gen. sgíne</i>
feall, <i>treachery, gen. feille</i>	géag, <i>a branch, gen. géige</i>
bréag, <i>a lie, gen. bréige</i>	searc, <i>love, gen. seirce</i>
críoc, <i>an end, gen. críce</i>	cearc, <i>a hen, gen. circe</i>
cíoc, <i>a pap, gen. cíce</i>	pian, <i>a pain, pl. pianta</i>
ciall, <i>reason</i>	

The third Declension. Masculines and Feminines.

Nouns of the third declension have a broad increase in the genitive singular.

And a small increase in íg, or broad in ead, and aca, in the nominative plural.

Singular

Singular	Plural
Nom. figeadoir, <i>a weaver</i>	Nom. figeadoirig, <i>weavers</i>
Gen. figeadora, <i>of a weaver</i>	Gen. figeadoir, <i>of weavers</i>
Dat. d' figeadoir, <i>to a weaver</i>	Dat. d' figeadoirib, <i>to weavers</i>
Acc. figeadoir, <i>a weaver</i>	Acc. figeadoirig, <i>weavers</i>
Voc. a figeadoir, <i>o weaver</i>	Voc. a figeadoirig, <i>o weavers</i>
Abl. le figeadoir, <i>with a weaver</i>	Abl. le figeadoirib, <i>with weavers</i>

In this manner decline,

crútaigteoir, <i>a creator</i>	mealltoir, <i>a deceiver</i>
slanaigteoir, <i>a savior</i>	fealltoir, <i>a traitor</i>
fúasgaltoir, <i>a redeemer</i>	spealadoir, <i>a mower</i>
camadoir, <i>a fabricator</i>	loingseoir, <i>a sailor</i>
cronnadoir, <i>a carpenter</i>	muilleoir, <i>a miller</i>
tonnadoir, <i>a tanner</i>	claideadoir, <i>a ditcher</i>
bearradoir, <i>a barber</i>	neuladoir, <i>an astrologer</i>
carradoir, <i>a carman</i>	póiteoir, <i>a tippler</i>
saigitteoir, <i>an archer</i>	sladtoir, <i>a robber</i>

Singular	Plural
Nom. atair, <i>a father</i>	Nom. aitre, or aitreaca, <i>fathers</i>
Gen. atara, <i>of a father</i>	Gen. aitreac, <i>of fathers</i>
Dat. d' atair, <i>to a father</i>	Dat. d' aitreacaib, <i>to fathers</i>
Acc. atair, <i>a father</i>	Acc. aitre, or aitreaca, <i>fathers</i>
Voc. a atair, <i>o father</i>	Voc. a aitre, or a aitreaca, <i>o fathers</i>
Abl. le atair, <i>with a father</i>	Abl. le aitreacaib, <i>with fathers</i>

In this manner decline

bratair, *a brother*

matair, *a mother*

Singular
 Nom. cuid, *a part*
 Gen. coda *of a part*
 Dat. do cuid, *to a part*
 Acc. cuid, *a part*
 Voc. a cuid, *o part*
 Abl. le cuid, *with a part*

Plural
 Nom. coda, or codana,
parts
 Gen. coda, *of parts*
 Dat. do codaib, or do cō-
 danaib, *to parts*
 Acc. coda, or codana,
parts
 Voc. a coda, or a codana,
o parts
 Abl. le codaib, or le codā-
 naib, *with parts*

In this manner decline,

troid, *a fight*
 srut, *a stream*
 srait, *a layer*
 táin, *a drove*, pl. táinte
 cáin, *a fine*, pl. canača
 cit, *a shower*, pl. ceatana
 flait, *a chief*

lios, gen. leasa, *a rath*
 pl. liosana
 muir, *a sea*
 toil, *the will*
 feoil, *flesh*
 bit, *life*, gen. beata
 fios, *knowledge*, gen. feasa
 ceilg, *deceit*, gen. cealga

The fourth declension.

Nouns that end in vowels; polysyllables having *i* long in the last syllable; and diminutives in *in*, are invariable in the singular; the cases of the plural are formed like those of other nouns; as,

baile, *a town*, pl. bailte
 sgala, *a bowl*, pl. sgaltuid
 rig, *a king*, pl. rigte
 tig, *a house*
 saoi, *a gentleman*

daoí, *a clown*
 draoi, *a druid*
 croid, *a heart*, pl. croidead
 laoi, *a poem*
 caoi, *a way*

fáinne,

<i>fáinne, a ring</i>	<i>cailinead, or cailiníg</i>
<i>glaine, glass</i>	<i>fírin, a little man</i>
<i>file, a poet</i>	<i>paistin, a child</i>
<i>maide, a stick</i>	<i>spailpin, a rascal</i>
<i>gaduig, a thief, pl. ga-</i>	<i>cruisgin, a jug</i>
<i>daigeara</i>	<i>buailtin, a beetle</i>
<i>ceannaig, a merchant</i>	<i>braisgin, an apron</i>
<i>greasaig, a shoemaker</i>	<i>féirin, a gift</i>
<i>cailin, a little girl, pl.</i>	<i>béilin, a little mouth</i>

HETEROCLITES.

Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>bean, a woman</i>	Nom. <i>mna, women</i>
Gen. <i>mua, of a woman</i>	Gen. <i>ban, of women</i>
Dat. <i>do mnaoi, to a wo-</i>	Dat. <i>do mnaib, to wo-</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>
Acc. <i>bean, a woman</i>	Acc. <i>mna, women</i>
Voc. <i>a bean, o woman</i>	Voc. <i>a mna, o women</i>
Abl. <i>le bean, with a wo-</i>	Abl. <i>le mnaib, with wo-</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>

Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>bo, a cow</i>	Nom. <i>bat, cows</i>
Gen. <i>bo, or buin, of a cow</i>	Gen. <i>bò, of cows</i>
Dat. <i>do buin, to a cow</i>	Dat. <i>do buaib, to cows</i>
Acc. <i>bo, a cow</i>	Acc. <i>bat, cows</i>
Voc. <i>a bo, o cow</i>	Voc. <i>a bat, o cows</i>
Abl. <i>le buin, with a cow</i>	Abl. <i>le buaib, with cows</i>

Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>cu, a greyhound</i>	Nom. <i>cuin, cona, conca</i>
Gen. <i>cun, or cuin, of a</i>	Gen. <i>con</i>
<i>greyhound</i>	Dat. <i>do conaib</i>
Dat. <i>do cuin, cu, or con,</i>	Acc. <i>cuin, cona, conca</i>
<i>to a greyhound</i>	Voc. <i>a cona, a conca</i>
Acc. <i>cu, a greyhound</i>	Abl. <i>le conaib</i>
Voc.	
Abl. <i>le cuin, cu, or con,</i>	
<i>with a greyhound</i>	

Many nouns of the second and third declensions are contracted in the genitive case; as,

Buídean, *a troop*, Gen. buídne, for buídine
 briatar, *a word*, Gen. breître, for briataire
 maidín, *morning*, Gen. maidne, for maidine
 bliadain, *a year*, Gen. bliadna, for bliadana
 iolar, *an eagle*, Gen. iolra, for iolara (19)

NOUNS DECLINED WITH THE ARTICLE.

First. Nouns beginning with vowels.

If the noun be masculine, *t* is prefixed to it in the nominative singular; if feminine, *h* is prefixed to the genitive.

In the plural of both genders, *h* is prefixed to the nominative and dative; and *n* to the genitive. (20)

Masculine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. an tatair, <i>the father</i>	Nom. na haitre, <i>or</i> na haitreaca
Gen. an a'tara	Gen. na naitreac
Dat. don atair	Dat. dona haitreacaib
Acc. an tatair	Acc. na haitre, <i>or</i> na haitreaca
Abl. leis an atair	Abl. leis na haitreacaib

In this manner decline,

an torc, <i>the young pig</i>	an teasbog, <i>the bishop</i>
an tuan, <i>the lamb</i>	an taingeal, <i>the angel</i>
an toganac, <i>the young man</i>	an tasal, <i>the ass</i>

Feminine.

Feminine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. an oig, <i>the virgin</i>	Nom. na hoğa
Gen. na hoige	Gen. na noğ
Dat. don oig	Dat. dona hoğaib
Acc. an oig	Acc. na hoğa
Abl. les an oig	Abl. leis na hoğaib

In this manner decline,

an uiseog, <i>the thrush</i>	an ilid, <i>the doe</i>
an eála, <i>the swan</i>	an arian, <i>the river</i>

Second. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants; except d, t, s.

Masculines are aspirated in the genitive and dative singular; and feminines in the nominative and dative.

In the genitive plural, all initial mutables are eclipsed, except *m*, and *s*.

Masculine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. an fear, <i>the man</i>	Nom. na fir
Gen. an fir	Gen. na bfear
Dat. don fear	Dat. dona fearaib
Acc. an fear	Acc. na fir
Abl. leis an fear	Abl. leis na fearaib

In this manner decline,

an crann, <i>the tree</i>	an molt, <i>the wether</i>
an poll, <i>the pit</i>	an dorn, <i>the fist</i>
an bolg, <i>the belly</i>	an mac, <i>the son</i>

Feminine.

Feminine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. an bean, <i>the woman</i>	Nom. na mna
Gen. na mna	Gen. na mban
Dat. don mnaoi	Dat. dona mnaib
Acc. an bean	Acc. na mna
Abl. leis an mnaoi	Abl. leis na mnaib

In this manner decline,

an pian, <i>the pain</i>	an breug, <i>the lie</i>
an cos, <i>the foot</i>	an geug, <i>the branch</i>
an casog, <i>the coat</i>	an feall, <i>the treachery</i>

Third. Nouns beginning with s, followed by a vowel, or by l, n, or r.

Masculines prefix *t* to the genitive and dative singular; feminines to the nominative and dative.

Masculine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. an sagart, <i>the priest</i>	Nom. na sagairt
Gen. an tsagairt	Gen. na sagart
Dat. don tsagart	Dat. dona sagartaib
Acc. an sagart	Acc. na sagart
Abl. leis an tsagart	Abl. leis na sagartaib

In this manner decline,

an shab, <i>the mountain</i>	an sionnac, <i>the fox</i>
an sac, <i>the sack</i>	an searraç, <i>the foal</i>

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural
Nom. an tslat, <i>toe rot</i>	Nom. na slait
Gen. na slaite	Gen. na slat
Dat. don tslait	Dat. dona slataib
Acc. an tslat	Acc. na slait
Abl. leis an tslait	Abl. leis na slataib

In

In this manner decline,

an tsáil, <i>the eye</i>	an tseactmain, <i>the week</i>
an tsrón, <i>the note</i>	an tseilg, <i>the hunt</i>
an tsigeog, <i>the fairy</i>	an seafaç, <i>the heifer</i> (21)



ADJECTIVE.

GENERAL RULE.

The nominative and accusative are always alike; as are also the dative and ablative.

First Declension.

Most adjectives ending in consonants, having broad vowels in the termination, have a small inflexion in the genitive masculine; a small increase in the genitive feminine; and a broad increase in the nominative plural.

ard, *high.*

Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas. Fem.		Mas. Fem.
Nom. & Acc.	ard, ard	Nom. & Acc.	arda
Gen.	aird, airde	Gen.	ard
Dat. & Abl.	ard, aird	Dat. & Abl.	arda
Voc.	aird, ard	Voc.	arda

In this manner decline,

dub, <i>black</i>	bán, <i>white</i>
gorm, <i>blue</i>	mór, <i>great</i>
bog, <i>soft</i>	lán, <i>full</i>

		caol, <i>narrow</i> .	
Singular		Plural	
	Mas. Fem.	Mas. Fem.	
Nom. Ac.	caol, caol	Nom. Ac.	caola
Gen.	caoil, caoile	Gen.	caol
Dat. Abl.	caol, caoil	Dat. Abl.	caola
Voc.	caoil, caol	Voc.	caola

In this manner decline

Maol, <i>bald</i>	ruad, <i>red</i>
daor, <i>dear</i>	trean, <i>strong</i>
saor, <i>cheap</i>	geur, <i>sharp</i>
claon, <i>leaning</i>	fíor, <i>gen. mas. fir, fem.</i>
fuar, <i>cold</i>	fire, <i>true</i>
nuad, <i>new</i>	críon, <i>gen. masc. crín,</i>
luat, <i>quick</i>	<i>fem. críne, withered</i>

		fallan, <i>sound</i> .	
Singular		Plural	
	Mas. Fem.	Mas. Fem.	
N. Ac.	fallan, fallan	N. Ac.	fallana
Gen.	fallain, fallaine	Gen.	fallan
D. Ab.	fallan, fallain	D. Ab.	fallana
Voc.	fallain, fallan	Voc.	fallana

In this manner decline

cótmor, <i>even</i>	neartmúr, <i>powerful</i>
agmúr, <i>lucky</i>	ceanann, <i>speckled</i>
atlam, <i>quick</i>	dileas, <i>gen. masc. dilis,</i>
anbfann, <i>feeble</i>	<i>fem. dilise, proper</i>
bacać, <i>lame</i>	cartanać, <i>friendly</i>
doerać, <i>difficult</i>	martanać, <i>perpetual</i>
so. rać, <i>easy</i>	briotać, <i>stammering</i>
eadmúr, <i>jealous</i>	

Second Declension.

Adjectives ending in consonants, having a small vowel in the termination, increase small in the genitive feminine and nominative plural. (22)

arsaig,

arsaig, *ancient*.

Singular		Plural	
Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
N. Ac. V. arsaig,	arsaig	N. Ac. V. arsaige	
Gen. arsaig,	arsaige	Gen. arsaig	
Dat. Abl. arsaig,	arsaig	Dat. Abl. arsaig	

In this manner decline

tapuid, <i>smart</i>	cruaid, <i>hard</i>
leanbuid, <i>childish</i>	mín, <i>mild</i>
tais, <i>tender</i>	saim, <i>pleasant</i>

Some adjectives of this declension are contracted in the genitive singular; as,

aoibinn, *delightful*, gen. aoibne, for aoibine
 aluinn, *beautiful*, gen. aille or aillne, for aluinne.

Third declension.

Adjectives ending in amuil, have a broad increase in the genitive singular and nom. plural.

geanamuil, *lovely*.

Singular		Plural	
Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
N. Ac. V. geanamuil		N. Ac. V. geanamla	
Gen. geanamla		Gen. geanamuil	
Dat. Abl. geanamuil		Dat. Abl. geanamuil	

In this manner decline,

eagsamuil, <i>various</i>	beanamuil, <i>womanly</i>
fearamuil, <i>manly</i>	barramuil, <i>stately</i>

Some monosyllabic adjectives, having a broad vowel in the termination, increase broad in the genitive feminine, and nominative plural.

corr, *uneven*.

Singular				Plural			
		Mas.	Fem.			Mas.	Fem.
N. Acc. V.	corr,	corr	corr	N. Acc. V.	corra		
Gen.	corr,	corra		Gen.	corr		
Dat. Abl.	corr,	corr		Dat. Abl.	corr		

In this manner decline,

prab, <i>quick</i>	cas, <i>curled</i>
grod, <i>sudden</i>	fras, <i>fluent</i>
breaġ, <i>fine</i>	ceart, <i>just</i>

Fourth declension.

Adjectives ending in vowels are alike in all cases, genders, and numbers.

aosda, *aged*.

Singular				Plural			
		Mas.	Fem.			Mas.	Fem.
N. Ac. V.	aosda			N. Ac. V.	aosda		
Gen.	aosda			Gen.	aosda		
Dat. Abl.	aosda			Dat. Abl.	aosda		

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH NOUNS.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants (except *d* or *t* following a noun ending in *n*,) are aspirated in the nominative and accusative, sing. feminine; genitive, masculine; dative, vocative and ablative, both genders; and in the vocative, plural. (23)

an fear geal, *the fair man*.

Singular				Plural			
Nom.	an fear	geal		Nom.	na fir	geala	
Gen.	an fir	gil		Gen.	na bfeair	geal	
Dat.	don	fear	geal	Dat.	dona	fearaib	geala
Acc.	an fear	geal		Acc.	na fir	geala	
Voc.	a fir	gil		Voc.	a feara	geala	
Abl.	leis an	fear	geal	Abl.	leis na	fearaib	geala
				an bean			

an bean geal, *the fair woman.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an bean geal	Nom. na mna geala
Gen. na mna gile	Gen. na mban geal
Dat. don mnaoi gíl	Dat. dona mnaib geala
Acc. an bean geal	Acc. na mna geala
Voc. a bean geal	Voc. a mna geala
Abl. leis an mnaoi gíl	Abl. leis na mnaib geala

In this manner decline,

Masc.	Fem.
an la fuar, <i>the cold day</i>	an maidin fuar, <i>the cold morning</i>
an crann mor, <i>the great tree</i>	an cloch mor, <i>the great stone</i>

Other adjectives undergo no change in their initials, when connected with nouns.

COMPARISON.

The comparative degree is formed by putting *nios*, *more*, before the genitive feminine of the positive; as, *geal*, *white*; *nios gile*, *whiter*. (24)

The superlative is formed by putting *ro*, *very*, before the nominative; or, as, *most*, before the genitive feminine of the positive; as, *ro geal*, *very white*; as *gile*, *whitest*. (25)

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative.
<i>mait</i> , <i>good</i>	<i>nios féarr</i> ,	<i>ro mait</i> , as <i>féarr</i>
<i>olc</i> , <i>bad</i>	<i>nios measa</i> ,	<i>ro olc</i> , as <i>measa</i>
<i>mor</i> , <i>great</i>	<i>nios mò</i> ,	<i>ro mor</i> , as <i>mò</i>
<i>beag</i> , <i>little</i>	<i>nios lùga</i> ,	<i>ro beag</i> , as <i>lùga</i>
<i>fada</i> , <i>long</i>	{ <i>nios faide</i> , <i>nios sia</i> , }	<i>ro fada</i> , as <i>sia</i>
<i>gar</i> , <i>near</i>	<i>nios gaire</i> ,	<i>ro gar</i> , as <i>neasa</i>
<i>urus</i> , <i>easily</i>	<i>nios usa</i> ,	{ <i>ro usa</i> , <i>ro urus</i> , as <i>usa</i> , (26)

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

Value	Cardinal, <i>one</i> , &c.	Ordinal, <i>First</i> , &c.
1	aon	cead
2	do	dara
3	tri	treas
4	ceatair, or ceitre	ceatramad
5	cùig	cùigead
6	sè	seisead
7	seact	seactmad
8	oèt	oètmad
9	naoi	naomad
10	deic	deicmad
11	aondèag	aonad dèag
12	do dèag	dara dèag
13	tri dèag	tritead dèag, or treas dèag
14	ceitre dèag	ceatramad dèag
15	cùig dèag	cùigead dèag
16	se dèag	seisead dèag
17	seact dèag	seactmad dèag
18	oèt dèag	oètmad dèag
19	naoi dèag	naomad dèag
20	fitce	fitcead
21	aon is fitce	aonmad fitcead
22	do is fitce	dara fitcead
30	deic ar fitcead	deicmead ar fitcead
31	aon dèag is fitce	aonad dèag ar fitcead
40	da fitcead	da fitcead
50	deic is da fitcead	deicmead ar da fitcead
60	tri fitcead	tri fitcead
70	deic is tri fitcead	deicmead ar tri fitcead
80	ceitre fitcead	ceitre fitcead
90	deic is ceitre fitcead	deicmead ar ceitre fitcead
100	cèad	cèad
200	da càd	da càd
300	tri càd	tri càd

Value	Cardinal	Ordinal
1000	mîle	mîle
2000	da mîle	da mîle
10000	deic mîle	deic mîle
1000000	milliun	milliun, (27)



PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

There are four personal pronouns; viz. *me, I; tu, thou; se, or e, he; si, or i, she.*

In declining these pronouns, the nominative and accusative are commonly alike; the vocative wanting, except in the second person; and the ablative is formed by prefixing various prepositions, exhibited under the title of *compound pronouns*.

First person.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Ac. <i>me, I, me</i>	N. Ac. <i>sinn, inn, we, us</i>
Gen. <i>mo, mine, my</i>	Gen. <i>ar, ours, our</i>
Dat. <i>dam, to me</i>	Dat. <i>duinn, to us</i>

Second person.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>tu, thou</i>	N. V. <i>sib, ibh, ye, you</i>
Gen. <i>do, thine, thy</i>	Gen. <i>bur, yours, your</i>
Dat. <i>duit, to thee</i>	Dat. <i>dib, to you</i>
Ac. V. <i>thu, thee, o thee</i>	Acc. <i>ib, you, (28)</i>

Third person, masculine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>se, é, he, it</i>	Nom. <i>siad, iad, they</i>
Gen. <i>a, of him, of it</i>	Gen. <i>a, of them</i>
Dat. <i>do, to him, to it</i>	Dat. <i>doið, to them</i>
Acc. <i>é, him, it</i>	Acc. <i>iad, them</i>

Third

Third person, feminine.

Singular	Plural
Nom. si, i, <i>she</i>	Nom. siad, iad, <i>they</i>
Gen. a, <i>of her</i>	Gen. a, <i>of them</i>
Dat. di, <i>to her</i>	Dat. doib, <i>to them</i>
Acc. i, <i>her</i>	Acc. iad, <i>them</i>

POSSESSIVE.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are called possessives; viz. mo, *my*; do, *thy*; ar, *our*; bur, *your*; a, *his, her, its, their*.

When mo, do, ar, a, are preceded by the prepositions le, *with*; ua, *from*; do, *to*; ann, *in*; they are abbreviated in the following manner:

le	do
lem, <i>with my</i>	dom, <i>to my</i>
led, <i>with thy</i>	dod, <i>to thy</i>
ler, <i>with our</i>	dar, <i>to our</i>
lena, <i>with his, &c.</i>	da, <i>to his, &c.</i>
ua	ann
om, <i>from my</i>	am, <i>in my</i>
od, <i>from thy</i>	ad, <i>in thy</i>
o'ar, <i>from our</i>	inar, <i>in our</i>
ona, <i>from his, &c.</i>	inna, <i>in his, &c.</i> (29)

RELATIVE.

A, *who, which*, an te, an ti, *who, which, that*,
ce be, *whoever*. (30)

INTERROGATIVE.

Creud? go de? *what?* masc. cia? ce? fem. ci?
plural, ciad? *who? what? which?* ca? *what?* (31)

DEMONSTRATIVE.

So, *this, these*, sin, *that, those*, ud, *yonder*. (32)

COMPOUND.

COMPOUND.

From ag, *at* or *with*.

Singular		Plural	
1	agam, <i>in my possession</i>	1	aguinn, <i>in our possession</i>
2	agad, <i>in thy, &c.</i>	2	aguib, <i>in your, &c.</i>
3	{ mas. aige, <i>in his, &c.</i> fem. aice, <i>in her, &c.</i>	3	aca, <i>in their, &c.</i>

From as, *out of*.

Singular		Plural	
1	asam, <i>out of me</i>	1	asuinn, <i>out of us</i>
2	asad, <i>out of thee</i>	2	asuib, <i>out of you</i>
3	{ mas. as, <i>out of him</i> fem. aisde, <i>out of her</i>	3	asda, <i>out of them</i>

From cuige, *unto*.

Singular		Plural	
1	cugam, <i>to me</i>	1	cuguinn, <i>to us</i>
2	cugad, <i>to thee</i>	2	cuguib, <i>to you</i>
3	{ mas. cuige, <i>to him</i> fem. cuice, <i>to her</i>	3	cuca, <i>to them</i>

From idir, *between*.

Singular		Plural	
1	eadrom, <i>between me</i>	1	eadruinn, <i>between us</i>
2	idir tu, } <i>between thee</i> eadruid, }	2	eadruib, <i>between you</i>
3	{ idir e, <i>between him</i> idir i, <i>between her</i>	3	eatorra, <i>between them</i>

From faoi, or fa, *under*.

Singular		Plural	
1	fam, or fuin, <i>under me</i>	1	fuinn, <i>under us</i>
2	fud, <i>under thee</i>	2	fuib, <i>under you</i>
3	{ mas. fuiide, <i>under him</i> fem. fuici, <i>under her</i>	3	futfa, <i>under them</i>

From *le*, *along with*, or *together with*.

Singular		Plural	
1	liom, <i>with me</i>	1	linn, <i>with us</i>
2	leat, <i>with thee</i>	2	lib, <i>with you</i>
3	{ mas. leis, <i>with him</i> fem. leite, <i>with her</i>	3	leo, <i>with them</i> , (33)

From *air*, *upon*.

Singular		Plural	
1	orm, <i>upon me</i>	1	oruinn, <i>upon us</i>
2	ort, <i>upon thee</i>	2	oruib, <i>upon you</i>
3	{ mas. air, <i>upon him</i> fem. uirre, <i>upon her</i>	3	orra, <i>upon them</i> , (34)

From *de*, *from*, *off*.

Singular		Plural	
1	díom, <i>from me</i>	1	dinn, <i>from us</i>
2	díot, <i>from thee</i>	2	dib, <i>from you</i>
3	{ mas. de, <i>from him</i> fem. di, <i>from her</i>	3	diob, <i>from them</i>

From *roime*, *before*.

Singular		Plural	
1	romam, <i>before me</i>	1	romuinn, <i>before us</i>
2	romad, <i>before thee</i>	2	romuib, <i>before you</i>
3	{ ma. roime, <i>before him</i> fe. roimpe, <i>before her</i>	3	rompa, <i>before them</i>

From *tar*, *beyond*, or *over*.

Singular		Plural	
1	thorum, <i>over me</i>	1	torainn, <i>over us</i>
2	torad, <i>over thee</i>	2	toruib, <i>over you</i>
3	{ tairis, <i>over him</i> tairste, <i>over her</i>	3	torra, <i>over them</i>

From *ua*, *from*.

Singular		Plural	
1	uaim, <i>from me</i>	1	uainn, <i>from us</i>
2	uait, <i>from thee</i>	2	uaib, <i>from you</i>
3	{ mas. uad, <i>from him</i> fem. uaite, <i>from her</i>	3	uadfa, <i>from them</i>

From

From *um*, *about*, or *upon*, as *cloaths*, &c.

Singular	Plural
1 <i>umám</i> , <i>about me</i>	1 <i>umuinn</i> , <i>about us</i>
2 <i>umad</i> , <i>about thee</i>	2 <i>umuib</i> , <i>about you</i>
3 { <i>mas. uime</i> , <i>about him</i> <i>fem. uimpe</i> , <i>about her</i>	3 <i>umpud</i> , <i>about them</i>

INCREASE.

Personal, possessive, and compound pronouns, take an additional syllable, when used with a particular emphasis; or placed in contra distinction to each other. (35)

In personal and compound pronouns, if the last vowel be broad, *sa* is added to the first, second and third person feminine of the singular; and to the second person plural; but *se* is added, if the last vowel be small.

In like manner *san* or *sean* is added to the third person masculine, singular, and to the third person plural.

Ne is added to the first person plural: as,

Dam, *to me*, *damsa*, *to myself*; *duit*, *to thee*, *duitse*, *to thyself*; *sinn*, *we*, *sinne*, *ourselves*; *è*, *he*, *escan*, *himself*; *me*, *I*, *mise*, *myself*; *i*, *she*, *ise*, *herself*; *liom*, *with me*, *liomsa*, *with myself*; *linn*, *with us*, *linne*, *with ourselves*.

In this manner decline all the personal and compound pronouns, except in the genitive case; for,

Possessive pronouns require the increase to be made in the nouns that are joined with them; as, *lam*, *a hand*, *mo lamsa*, *my own hand*; or if that noun be followed by an adjective, the increase is made in that adjective; as, *mo lam gealsa*, *my white hand*.

In this manner decline,

Mo ceann dub, *my black head.*

a leabar, *his book.*

ar nàtair, *our father.*

a gcosa duba, *their black feet.*

bur suile arda, *your lofty eyes.* (36)

V E R B.

Verbs are of three kinds, Active, Passive, and Neuter or Reflected.

There are seven variations of the Verb, as to signification; viz. the Imperative, and Infinitive Moods, Participles, Indicative, Potential, Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

There are four variations of the Verb, as to time; viz. the Present, Preter, Consuetudinal, and Future Tenses. (37)

Conjugation of the Auxiliary, Bi, be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular	Plural
1	1 Biodhmaoid, biodh sinn, <i>let us be</i>
2 Bi, <i>be thou</i>	2 Bigidhe, or biodh sibh, <i>be ye</i>
3 Biodhse, <i>let him be</i>	3 Bidis, or biodh siad, <i>let them be</i>

The negative *be not*, &c. is formed by prefixing *na* to each person; as, *na bidis, or na biodh siad, let them not.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative	Negative
Do bheith, or a bheith, <i>to be,</i>	gan a bheith, <i>not to be.</i> (38)

PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter</i>	<i>Future</i>
Ag bheith, <i>being</i> or a bheith,	Iarmbeith, <i>having</i> <i>been</i>	{ le bheith, or { <i>about to</i> ar ti bheith, { <i>be.</i> (39)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ataim, ata me, <i>I am</i>	{ 1 Atamoid, ata sinn, <i>we are</i>
2 Ataoir, ata tu, <i>thou art</i>	{ 2 Ataoi, ata sibh, <i>ye are</i>
3 Ata, ata se, <i>he is</i>	{ 3 Ataid, they are

Otherwise.

Singular	Plural
1 Taim, ta me, <i>I am</i>	{ 1 Tamoid, ta sinn, <i>we are</i>
2 Tais, ta tu, <i>thou art</i>	{ 2 Ta, ta sibh, <i>ye are</i>
3 Ta, ta se, <i>he is</i>	{ 3 Ta, ta siad, <i>they are.</i> (40)

Present. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ni bhfuilim, niel me, <i>I am</i> <i>not</i>	{ 1 Ni bhfuil sinn, ni bhfuilmid, <i>or nielmid, we are not</i>
2 Ni bhfuilir, niel tu, <i>thou art</i> <i>not</i>	{ 2 Ni bhfuilte, ni bhfuil sibh, <i>niel sibh, ye are not</i>
3 Ni bhfuil se, niel se, <i>he is</i> <i>not</i>	{ 3 Ni bhfuil siad, niel siad, <i>they are not</i>

Present. Interrogative.

Singular	Plural
1 Bhfuil me? <i>am I?</i>	{ 1 Bhfuilmid? bhfuil sinn? <i>are</i> <i>we?</i>
2 Bhfuil tu? bhfuilir? <i>art</i> <i>thou?</i>	{ 2 Bhfuil sibh? <i>are ye?</i>
3 Bhfuil se? <i>is he?</i>	{ 3 Bhfuil siad? <i>are they?</i> (41)

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 { Do bhios, do bhi me Do bhadhas, do bha me } <i>I was, or I have been</i>	{ 1 { Do bhjomur, do bhisinn, do bhamur, do bha sinn, <i>we were, or have been</i>
2 { Do bhidhis, do bhi tu } do bhadhais, do bha tu } <i>thou wast, or hast been</i>	{ 2 Do bhi sibh, do bha sibh, <i>ye were, or have been</i>
3 Do bhi se, do bha se, <i>he</i> <i>was, or has been</i>	{ 2 { Do bhi siad, do bhadar, do bha siad, } <i>they were, or have been</i>

Preter

Otherwise.

Singular	Plural
1 Bhios, bhi me, <i>I was, or have been</i>	1 Bhiomur, bhi sinn, <i>we were, or have been</i>
2 Bhidhis, bhi tu, <i>thou wast, or hast been</i>	2 Bhi, bhi sibh, <i>ye were, or have been</i>
3 Bhi, bhi se, <i>he was, or has been</i>	3 Bhi, bhi siad, <i>they were, or have been. (42)</i>

Preter. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ni rabhas, ni raibh me, <i>I was not</i>	1 Nirabhamar, ni raibh sinn, <i>we were not</i>
2 Ni raibh tu, <i>thou wast not</i>	2 Ni raibh sibh, <i>ye were not</i>
3 Ni raibh se, <i>he was not</i>	3 Ni raibh siad, <i>they were not. (43)</i>

Preter. Interrogative.

Singular	Plural
1 Raibh me? <i>was I? or have I been?</i>	1 Raibh sinn? <i>were we? &c.</i>
2 Raibh tu? <i>wast thou? &c.</i>	2 Raibh sibh? <i>were ye? &c.</i>
3 Raibh se? <i>was he? &c.</i>	3 Raibh siad? <i>were they? &c.</i>

Consuetudinal Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Bim, <i>I am usually</i>	1 Bidhmid, biann sinn, <i>we are usually</i>
2 Biann tu, <i>thou art usually</i>	2 Biann sibh, <i>ye are usually</i>
3 Biann se, <i>he is usually</i>	3 Biann siad, <i>they, &c. (44)</i>

The negative *I am not usually, &c.* is formed by prefixing *ni* to each person; as, *ni bhim, ni bhiann tu, &c.*

The interrogative *are you usually? &c.* is formed by prefixing *m* to each person; as, *mbiann tu? mbiann se? &c. (45)*

Future Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Beid, beidh me, <i>I shall be</i>	1 Beidhmid, beidh sinn, <i>we shall be</i>
2 Beir, beidh tu, <i>thou shalt be</i>	2 Beidh, beidh sibh, <i>ye, &c.</i>
3 Beidh, beidh se, <i>he shall be</i>	3 Beidh, beidh siad, <i>they shall be. (46)</i>

Future.

Future. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ni bhiam, <i>I shall or will not be</i>	1 Ni bheidhmí, ní bhiana sinn, <i>we shall or will not be</i>
2 Ni bhiann tu, <i>thou shalt, &c.</i>	2 Ni bhian sibh, <i>ye shall, &c.</i>
3 Ni bhiann se, <i>he shall, &c.</i>	3 Ni bhian siad, <i>they shall, &c.</i>

Future. Interrogative.

Singular	Plural
1 Mbeidh me? <i>shall I be?</i>	1 Mbeidhmí? mbeidh sinn? <i>shall we? &c.</i>
2 Mbeidh tu? <i>shalt, &c.</i>	2 Mbeidh sibh? <i>shall ye? &c.</i>
3 Mbeidh se? <i>shall, &c.</i>	3 Mbeidh siad? <i>shall they? &c.</i>

Consuetudinal of the Future.

Singular
3 Mur bias, <i>or a bias, as it shall be, or the person that is or shall be. (47)</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ma taim, <i>if I be</i>	1 Ma tamoid, ma ta sinn, <i>if we be</i>
2 Ma ta tu, <i>if thou be</i>	2 Ma ta sibh, <i>if ye be</i>
3 Ma ta se, <i>if he be</i>	3 Ma taid, ma ta said, <i>if they be</i>

Present, &c. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Muna bhfuilim, mur bhfuil me, <i>If I be not</i>	1 Muna bhfuilmí, muna bhfuil sinn, <i>if we be not</i>
2 Muna bhfuil tu, <i>if thou, &c.</i>	2 Muna bhfuil sibh, <i>if ye, &c.</i>
3 Muna bhfuil se, <i>if he be not</i>	3 Muna bhfuil siad, <i>if they be not. (48)</i>

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular
1 Ma bios, ma bí me, <i>if I were, (49)—As the Preter of the Indicative Mood.</i>

Preter.

Consuetudinal.

Singular	Plural
1 Da mbionn, da mbiainn, <i>if I were, or had been</i>	1 Da mbiodhmaois, da mbiadh sinn, <i>if we were, or had been</i>
2 Da mbiadhfa, <i>if thou, &c.</i>	2 Da mbiadh sibh, <i>if ye, &c.</i>
3 Da mbiadh, <i>if he had been</i>	3 Da mbidis, da mbiadh siad, <i>if they were, &c.</i>

Preter and Consuetudinal. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Muna be go raibh me, <i>if I had not been</i>	1 Muna be go raibh sinn, <i>if we had not been</i>
2 Muna be go raibh tu, <i>if thou had not been</i>	2 Muna be go raibh sibh, <i>if ye had not been</i>
3 Muna be go raibh se, <i>if he had not been</i>	3 Muna be go raibh siad, <i>if they had not been</i>

Future Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ma bhiam, <i>if I shall be</i>	1 Ma bhíomaoid, ma bhionn sinn, <i>If we shall be</i>
2 Ma bhionn tu, <i>if thou shalt be</i>	2 Ma bhionn sibh, <i>if ye, &c.</i>
3 Ma bhionn se, <i>if he shall be</i>	3 Ma bhionn siad, <i>if they, &c.</i>

Future. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Muna mbeidh me, <i>if I shall not be</i>	1 Muna mbeidh sinn, <i>if we shall not be</i>
2 Muna mbeidh tu, <i>if thou, &c.</i>	2 Muna mbeidh sibh, <i>if ye, &c.</i>
3 Muna mbeidh se, <i>if he, &c.</i>	3 Muna mbeidh siad, <i>if they shall not be. (50)</i>

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Singular	Plural
1 Go raibh me, <i>may I be</i>	1 Go raibhmíd, go raibh sinn, <i>may we be</i>
2 Go raibh tu, <i>mayest thou be</i>	2 Go raibh sibh, <i>may ye be</i>
3 Go raibh se, <i>may he be</i>	3 Go raibh siad, <i>may they be</i>

Optative. Negative.

Singular	Plural
1 Nar raibh me, <i>may I not be</i>	1 Nar raibh míd, nar raibh sinn, <i>may we not be</i>
2 Nar raibh tu, <i>mayest thou, &c.</i>	2 Nar raibh sibh, <i>may ye not be</i>
3 Nar raibh se, <i>may he not be</i>	3 Nar raibh siad, <i>may they not be</i>

I wish

Preter.

I wish I were, &c. is expressed, *budh mhaith liom go raibh me, or bfearr liom go raibh me.* (51)

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The potential is formed by the auxiliary impersonal,

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter</i>	<i>Future</i>
as, or is, <i>it is</i>	ba, <i>it was</i>	bud, <i>it shall or will be</i>

or by *tigim, I come*, used impersonally; or by *caitfid, must*. To some one of these is joined such a word as, *feidir, possible; còir, right; eigin, necessity, &c.* followed by the pronoun which should have been nominative to the verb, and by the verb itself in the infinitive mood; as,

Is *eigin dam a bèit, I must be; is feidir liom a bèit, I may be; ba còir dam a bèit, I should have been; ni tig liom a bèit, I cannot be; caitfid me a bèit, I must be.* (52)

REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Conjugation of Buail, strike. (53)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

Singular

Plural

2 Buail, *strike thou*3 Buailidh se, *let him strike*

{ 1 Buailimid, *let us strike*
 { 2 Buailighe, *strike ye*
 { 3 Buailidis, buailidh siad, *let them strike*

The imperative negative *strike not thou*, &c. is formed by prefixing *na* to each person; as, *na buail*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Affirmative.**Negative*Do, or a bhualadh, *to strike*;Gan a bhualadh, *not to strike*

PARTICIPLES.

*Present**Preter**Future*

a bualadh, *striking*; { Iar mbualadh, *hav-* { ar ti bualadh, *or le*
 { ing struck { bualadh, *about*
 { to strike

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

Singular

Plural

1 Buailim, *I strike*2 Buailir, buailidh tu, *thou strikest*3 Buailidh se, *he strikes*

{ 1 Buailimid, *we strike*
 { 2 Buailidh sibh, *ye strike*
 { 3 Buailidh siad, *they strike*

The

The present negative *I do not strike*, &c. is formed by prefixing *ní* to each person; as, *ní bhuaílim*, &c.

The present interrogative *do I strike?* &c. is formed by prefixing *a* or *an* to each person; as, *a mbuaílim?* &c.

Present, with the relative *a*, *who*; *anti*, *who*; *noé*, *which*; *go de?* *what?* *ca huair?* *when?* *go de mur?* *how?* having *a*, *who*, *which*, expressed or understood.

Singular	Plural
1 Go de buaileas me? <i>what do I strike?</i>	1 as sinn a buaileas, <i>we do strike</i>
2 is tu a buaileas, <i>it is thou that strikest</i>	2 go de buaileas sib? <i>what do ye strike?</i>
3 cia buailean se? <i>whom does he strike?</i>	3 ca huair a buaileas siad? <i>when do they strike? (54)</i>

Preter. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Do bhuaileas, bhuaíl me, <i>I struck</i>	1 Dobhuaileamar, bhuaílsinn, <i>we struck</i>
2 Do bhuaílis, bhuaíl tu, <i>thou struckest</i>	2 Do bhuaileabhar, bhuaíl sibh, <i>ye struck</i>
3 Do bhuaíl, bhuaíl se, <i>he struck</i>	3 Do bhuaileadar, bhuaíl siad, <i>they struck, (55)</i>

The preter negative is formed by prefixing *niar* to each person; as, *niar buaileas*, *I did not strike*.

The preter interrogative is formed by prefixing *nar* to each person; as, *nar buaíl me?* *did I strike?* (56)

Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Buaílim, <i>I usually strike</i>	1 Buailean sinn, <i>we usually, &c.</i>
2 Buailean tu, <i>thou usually, &c.</i>	2 Buailean sibh, <i>ye usually, &c.</i>
3 Buailean se, <i>he usually, &c.</i>	3 Buailean siad, <i>they, &c.</i>

The consuetudinal negative and interrogative are formed as in the present; *ni buailean tu, thou dost not usually strike; a mbuailean se? does he usually strike?*

Future. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Buailfead, <i>I shall or will strike</i>	1 Buailimid, <i>we will strike</i>
2 Buailfe tu, <i>thou wilt strike</i>	2 Buailfe sibh, <i>ye will strike</i>
3 Buailfe se, <i>he will strike</i>	3 Buailfe siad, <i>they will strike</i>

Otherwise.

Singular	Plural
1 Buailid, buaile me, <i>I shall or will strike</i>	1 Buailimid, buaile sinn, <i>we shall strike</i>
2 Buailir, luaile tu, <i>thou shalt strike</i>	2 Buailidh sibh, <i>ye shall strike</i>
3 Buailidh, buaile se, <i>he shall strike</i>	3 Buailidh siad, <i>they shall strike</i> (57)

The future negative and interrogative are formed as the affirmative; as, *ni Buailid, I shall not strike; a mbuailir? wilt thou strike.*

The future, with the relatives *a, anti, or noch;* or the interrogatives *go de? ca huair? go de mur? &c.* (58)

Singular	Plural
1 Go de buailfeas me? <i>what shall I strike?</i>	1 as sinn a buailfeas, <i>we shall strike</i>
2 is tu a buailfeas, <i>it is thou shalt strike</i>	2 go de buailfeas sibh? <i>what shall ye strike?</i>
3 an te a buailfeas, <i>the person that shall, &c.</i>	3 cia buailfeas siad? <i>whom shall they strike?</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense and Future. Affirmative.

Singular
1 Ma buailim, *if I strike, &c.*—as the present indicative, having *ma, if,* prefixed.

Present

Present and Future. Negative.

Singular

- 1 Muna buailim, *if I do not strike*.—as the present indicative, having muna, *if not*, prefixed.

Preter. Affirmative.

Singular

- 1 Ma buaileas, } *if I had struck*.—as the preter indicative, having ma, *if*, prefixed.
Ma buail me,

Præter. Negative.

Singular

- 1 Muna buaileas, } *if I had not struck*.—as the preter negative indicative, having muna, *if not*, instead of *niar*.
Muna buail me,

Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

Singular

- 1 Da mbuailfinn, *had I struck*
2 Da mbuailfeadh, *hadst thou struck*
3 Da mbuailfeadh se, *had he struck*

Plural

- 1 Dambuailfeamois, *dambuailfidhe sinn, had we struck*
2 Da mbuailfidhe sibh, *had ye struck*
3 Da mbuailfidis, da mbuailfidhe siad, *had they struck*
(59)

Consuetudinal. Negative.

Singular

- 1 Muna be gur buail me, *had I not struck*.—as the preter indicative, having muna be gur, *unless that*, prefixed.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Go mbuaileam, go mbuailidh me, <i>may I strike</i>	1 Go mbuailimid, go mbuailidh sinn, <i>may we strike</i>
2 Gombuailidh tu, <i>mayest thou strike</i>	2 Go mbuailidh sibh, <i>may ye strike</i>
3 Go mbuailidh se, <i>may he strike</i>	3 Go mbuailidis, go mbuailidh siad, <i>may they strike</i>

The present and future negative, are the same as affirmative, except that *nar* is used instead of *go*; as, *nar buaileam, or nar buailid me may I not strike.*

Preter and Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

- Singular
- 1 Bfearr liom go mbuailfinn, *I wish I had struck.*
—as the subjunctive, except that *bfearr liom go* is used instead of *da*.

The preter negative is formed in the same manner, except that *nar* or *nachar*, not, is used instead of *go*; as, *bfearr liom nar buailfinn, I wish I had not struck.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Is feidir liom a bualad, *I can strike him or it*;
beigin dam a bualad, *I must have struck him or it*;
ni tig liom a bualad, *I cannot strike him or it*, &c. (60)

PASSIVE VOICE.

Buailtear, be struck.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular	Plural
1 Buailtear me, biodh me bualte, <i>let me be struck</i>	1 Buailtear inn, biodhmaoid bualte, <i>let us be struck</i>
2 Buailtear, biodh tu buailte, <i>be thou struck</i>	2 Buailtear ibh, biodh sibh bualte, <i>be ye struck</i>
3 Buailtear è, biodh se buailte, <i>let him be struck</i>	3 Buailtear iad, biodh siad bualte, <i>let them be struck</i>

The imperative negative is formed by prefixing *na*: as, *na buailtear me*, *let me not be struck*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

A bëit buailte, *to be struck*.

PARTICIPLES.

Preter, *Buailte*, *struck*; *iar mbeith buailte*, *having been struck*.
Future, *le bhualadh*, *le na bhualadh*, *or ar ti bheith buailte*,
about to be struck. (61)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Buailtear me, <i>I am struck</i>	1 Buailtear inn, <i>we are struck</i>
2 Buailtear thu, <i>thou art struck</i>	2 Buailtear ibh, <i>ye are struck</i>
3 Buailtear è, <i>he is struck</i>	3 Buailtear iad, <i>they are struck</i>

Present Negative, *Ni buailtear me*, &c. *I am not struck*, &c.

Present Interrogative, *A mbuailtear me?* &c.
am I struck? &c.

Preter

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Do buaileadh me, <i>I was struck</i>	1 Do buaileadh sinn, <i>we were struck</i>
2 Do buaileadh thu, <i>thou wast struck</i>	2 Do buaileadh sibh, <i>ye were struck</i>
3 Do buaileadh è, <i>he was struck</i>	3 Do buaileadh iad, <i>they were struck</i>

Preter Negative, Niar buailead me, &c. *I was not struck*, &c.

Preter Interrogative, Nar buailead me? &c. *was I struck?* &c.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Buailfear me, <i>I shall or will be struck</i>	1 Buailfear inn, <i>we will be struck</i>
2 Buailfear thu, <i>thou wilt be struck</i>	2 Buailfear ibh, <i>ye will be struck</i>
3 Buailfear è, <i>he will be struck</i> (62)	3 Buailfear iad, <i>they will be struck</i>

Future Negative, Ni buailfear me, *I will not be struck*, &c.

Future Interrogative, A mbuailfear me? *shall I be struck?* &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ma bhuailtear me, <i>if I be struck</i>	1 Ma bhuailtear inn, <i>if we be struck</i>
2 Ma bhuailtear tu, <i>if thou be struck</i>	2 Ma bhuailtear ibh, <i>if ye be struck</i>
3 Ma bhuailtear è, <i>if he be struck</i>	3 Ma bhuailtear iad, <i>if they be struck</i>

Present Negative, Muna mbuailtear me, *if I be not struck*.

Preter

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Da mbuailfidh me, <i>if I had been struck</i>	1 Da mbuailfidh inn, <i>if we had been struck</i>
2 Da mbuailfidh thu, <i>if thou hadst been struck</i>	2 Da mbuailfidh ibh, <i>if ye had been struck</i>
3 Da mbuailfidh se, <i>if he had been struck</i>	3 Da mbuailfidh iad, <i>if they had been struck.</i> (63)

Preter Negative, Muna be go raib me buailte, if I had not been struck.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ma bhuailear me, <i>if I shall be struck</i>	1 Ma bhuailear inn, <i>if we shall be struck</i>
2 Ma bhuailear thu, <i>if thou shalt be struck</i>	2 Ma bhuailear ibh, <i>if ye shall be struck</i>
3 Ma bhuailear e, <i>if he will be struck</i>	3 Ma bhuailear iad, <i>if they shall be struck</i>

Future Negative, Muna mbuailear me, if I shall not be struck.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Go mbuailear me, <i>may I be struck</i>	1 Go mbuailear sinn, <i>may we be struck</i>
2 Go mbuailear thu, <i>mayest thou be struck</i>	2 Go mbuailear sibh, <i>may ye be struck</i>
3 Go mbuailear e, <i>may he be struck</i>	3 Go mbuailear iad, <i>may they be struck</i>

Present and Future Negative, Nar buailear me, may I not be struck.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular
1 Bfearr liom da mbuailfid me, &c. <i>I wish I had been struck.</i>

Preter. Negative.

Singular

- 1 Bfearr liom nach mbuailfid me, *I wish I had not been struck.*

Every part of the passive voice may likewise be formed, by joining the preter participle passive, to the auxiliary *bi*; as, ta me buailte, *I am struck*; bhi me buailte, *I was struck*, &c.

To express continuance, the present participle having *ag* or *ga* with a possessive pronoun prefixed, is joined to the verb *bi*: as, ta me ga mo bualad, *I am in striking*; bi me ga mo bualad, *I was in striking*.



REFLECTED VERBS. (64)

Conjugation of Codail, sleep.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

Singular

Plural

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | | 1 | Codlamoid, bimid nar geod- | |
| 2 | Codail, bi do chodladh, <i>sleep</i> | } | ladh, <i>let us sleep</i> | |
| | thou | | 2 | Codlaighe, bigidhe or bidh |
| 3 | Codlaidh se, bi se na chod- | | sibh bhur geodladh, <i>sleep ye</i> | |
| | ladh, <i>let him sleep</i> | } | 3 | Codlaidh siad, biodh siad na |
| | | | geodladh, <i>let them sleep.</i> (65) | |

Imperative Negative, na codail, or, na bi do codlad, &c. *sleep not thou*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

A chodladh, *to sleep*

Negative.

gan a chodladh, *not to sleep*

PARTICIPLES.

Present
A chodladh, *sleeping*

Preter
Iar gcodladh,
having slept

Future
Ar ti chodladh
about to sleep

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Codlaim, ta me mo chodladh, <i>I sleep</i>	1 Codlamoid, tamoid nar gcodladh, <i>we sleep</i>
2 Codlain tu, ta tu do chodladh, <i>thou sleepest</i>	2 Codlain sibh, ta sibh bhur gcodladh, <i>ye sleep</i>
3 Codlain se, ta se na chodladh, ta si na codladh, <i>he or she sleeps</i>	3 Codlain siad, ta siad na gcodladh, <i>they sleep</i>

Present Negative, Ni còdlaim, niel me mo còdlad, *I do not sleep, I am not asleep.*

Present Interrogative, A gcodlaim? bfuil me còdlad? *do I sleep? am I asleep? (66)*

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Chodail me, bhi me mo chodladh, <i>I slept, or I was asleep</i>	1 Chodail sinn, bhi sinn nar gcodladh, <i>we, &c.</i>
2 Chodail tu, bhi tu do chodladh, <i>thou, &c.</i>	2 Chodail sibh, bhi sibh bhur gcodladh, <i>ye, &c.</i>
3 Chodail se, bhi se na chodladh, <i>he, &c.</i>	3 Chodail siad, bhi siad na gcodladh, <i>they, &c.</i>

Preter Negative, Niar còdail me, ni raibh me mo còdlad, *I did not sleep, &c.*

Preter Interrogative, Nar còdail me? an raib me mo còdlad? *did I sleep? &c.*

Future Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Coideolam, beidh me mo chodladh, <i>I will sleep</i>	1 Coideolasinn, beidh sinn nar gcodladh, <i>we will sleep</i>
2 Coideola tu, beidh tu do chodladh, <i>thou wilt sleep</i>	2 Coideola sibh, beidh sibh bhur gcodladh, <i>ye will sleep</i>
3 Coideola se, beidh se na chodladh, <i>he will sleep</i>	3 Coideola siad, beidh siad na gcodladh, <i>they will sleep</i>

Future Negative, Ni coidealfad, or ni coideola me, or ni biam mo còdladh, *I will not sleep.* (67)

Future Interrogative, An gcoideola? or an mbeid me mo còdladh? *shall I sleep?*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ma ta me mo chodladh, <i>if I be asleep</i>	1 Ma tamoid nar gcodladh, <i>if we be asleep</i>
2 Ma ta tu do chodladh, <i>if thou be asleep</i>	2 Ma ta sibh bhur gcodladh, <i>if ye be asleep</i>
3 Ma ta se na chodladh, <i>if he be asleep</i>	3 Ma ta siad na gcodladh, <i>if they be asleep</i>

Present Negative, Muna bfuil me mo còdladh, *if I be not asleep.*

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

Singular
1 Da mbiainn mo còdladh, &c. <i>if I had been asleep, &c.</i>

Preter Negative, Muna be go raib me mo còdladh, *if I had not been asleep.*

Future Tense. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Ma bhiam mo chodladh, <i>if I shall be asleep</i>	1 Ma bhionn sinn nar gcodladh, <i>if we shall be asleep</i>
2 Ma bhionn tu do chodladh, <i>if thou shall be asleep</i>	2 Ma bhionn sibh bhur gcodladh, <i>if ye shall be asleep</i>
3 Ma bhionn se na chodladh, <i>if he shall be asleep</i>	3 Ma bhionn siad na gcodladh, <i>if they shall be asleep</i>

Future Negative, Muna mbeid me mo còdladh, *if I shall not be asleep.*

OPTATIVE

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

Singular	Plural
1 Go raibh me mo chodladh, may I sleep	1 Go raibh sinn nar gcodladh, may we sleep
2 Go raibh tu do chodladh, mayest thou sleep	2 Go raibh sibh bhur gcod- ladh, may ye sleep
3 Go raibh se na chodladh, may he sleep	3 Go raibh siad na gcodladh, may they sleep

Present and Future Negative. Nar raib me
mo codlad, may I not sleep.

Preter Affirmative. Bfearr liom go raib me
mo codlad, I wish I had been asleep.

Preter Negative. Bfearr liom nac raib me mo
codlad, I wish I had not been asleep. (68)

FORMATION

OF THE

MOODS AND TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Every regular Verb has six principal parts, in the active voice, from which all the moods, and tenses are formed: viz. (69)

1. The imperative; as, buail, *strike*; crom, *bend*.

2. The infinitive, usually formed by adding ad, to the imperative, if the last vowel is broad; ead, if small; as, do buailead, or do bualad, *to strike*; do cromad, *to bend*. (70)

3. The present, formed by adding im, or am, to the imperative; as, buailim, *I strike*; cromam, *I bend*.

4. The preter, formed by adding as, is, or eas, to the imperative; as, do buaileas, *I struck*; do cromas, *I bent*.

5. The future, formed by adding ad, ead, or id; fad, fead, or fid, to the imperative; as, buailfead, *I will strike*; cromfad, *I will bend*. (71)

6. The consuetudinal, subjunctive, formed by adding fann, fuinn, or finn, to the imperative; as, da mbuailfinn, *had I struck*; da gcromfuinn, *had I bent*. (72)

Regular

Regular verbs are therefore conjugated through the primary tenses active, in this manner;

Buail, do bualad, buailim, do buaileas, buailfead, da mbuailfinn, *strike*.

Bris, do brisead, brisim, do briseas, brisfead, da mbrisfinn, *break*.

Cas, do casad, casam, do casas, casfad, da gcasfuinn, *twist*.

Ceap, do ceapad, ceapam, do ceapas, ceapfad, da gceapfuinn, *shape*, or *fit*.

Agall, d' agallad, agallam, d' agallas, agallfad, da nagallfuinn, *accost*.

Baist, do baistead, baistim, do baistead, baistfead, da mbaistfinn, *baptize*.

Arduig, d' arduigad, arduigim, d' arduigeas, airdeocfad, da nairdeocfuinn, *raise*.

Cruinnig, do cruinniugad, cruinnigim, do cruinnigeas, cruinneocfad, da gcruinneocfuinn, *gather*.

In this manner conjugate,

adair, d' adrad, *adore*
airim, --airimead, *reckon*
bog, --bogad, *rock*
bat, --bataid, *drown*
blais, --blaisead, *taste*
brug, --brugad, *bruise*
biog, --biogad, *stir up*
buaidir, -buaidread, *trouble*
coraig, --corugad, *stir*
cèas, --cèasad, *torment*
cior, --ciorad, *comb*
claon, --claonad, *lament*
druid, --druidead, *shut*
dùn, --dùnad, *make fast*
duisg, --duisgead, *awaken*
ding, --dingead, *drive*
dog, --dogad, *burn*
diult, --diultad, *refuse*

fag, --fagad, *leave*
fill, --fillead, *return*
fosgal, --fosglad, *open*
freagar, --freagraid, *answer*
gearr, --gearrad, *cut*
fuirig, --fuireac,
glac, --glacad, *take*
glàn, --glànad, *clean*
gleas, --gleasad,
goraig, --gorad, *warm*
greamuig, ---greamuigad,
fasten
iarr, -iarraig, *search or ask*
las, --lasad, *burn*
lom, --lomad, *make thin*
or bare
lion, --lionad, *fill*
leag, --leagad, *lay down*
leag, --leagad, *read*

meall,

meall,--meallad, <i>deceive</i>	searg,--seargad, <i>wither</i>
marb,--marbad, <i>kill</i>	sean,--seanad, <i>deny</i>
measg,--measgad, <i>mix</i>	seid,--seidead, <i>blow</i>
mill,--millead, <i>spoil</i>	smeid,--smeidead, <i>beckon</i>
mol,--mòlad, <i>praise</i>	seas,--seasam, <i>stand</i>
minig,--miniugad, <i>explain</i>	slug,--slugad, <i>swallow</i>
noct,--noctad, <i>strip</i>	sgìob,--sgìobad, <i>lop</i>
ong,--ongad, <i>anoint</i>	sìl,--silead, <i>shed</i>
ordlaig,--ordaigead, <i>order</i>	sìn,--sinead, <i>stretch</i>
osgaoil,--osgaoilead, <i>open</i>	sginn,--sginnead, <i>gush</i>
pleasg,--pleasgad, <i>burst</i>	siob,--siobad, <i>drift</i>
pog,--pogad, <i>kiss</i>	slaodar,--slaodarad, <i>drag</i>
pos,--posad, <i>marry</i>	smuain,--smuainead, <i>con-</i>
pronn,--pronnad, <i>bestow</i>	<i>sider</i>
plùc,--plùcad, <i>smother</i>	sgairt,--sgairtead, <i>call</i>
preab,--preabad, <i>kick</i>	sgailt,--sgailtead, <i>split</i>
reub,--reubad, <i>tear</i>	sguab,--sguabad, <i>sweep</i>
reid,--reidead, <i>settle</i>	sgag,--sgagad, <i>digest</i>
rol,--rolad, <i>roll</i>	sgriob,--sgriobad, <i>scratch</i>
rusg,--rusgad, <i>scourge</i>	sgriob,--sgriobad, <i>write</i>
sgab,--sgabad, <i>scatter</i>	sgaoil,--sgaoilead, <i>loose</i>
sat,--sataid, <i>stab</i>	sparr,--sparrad, <i>nail</i>
saor,--saorad, <i>deliver</i>	sgeit,--sgeitead, <i>scatter</i>
samail,--sàrnalad, <i>compare</i>	sgat,--sgataid, <i>scatter</i>

Many verbs have the infinitive and imperative alike; and in some the imperative can only be distinguished from the infinitive, by having a small vowel in the termination. In all other parts they are conjugated regularly; as, (73)

Diol, do diol, diolam, do diolas, diolfad, da ndiolfinn, *sell* or *pay*.

Cuir, do cuir, cuirim, do cuireas, cuirfead, da gcuirfinn, *send* or *put*.

The following is a list of the most usual.

bruit, do bruit, <i>boil</i>	airis,--airis, <i>tell</i>
amaire,--amaire, <i>look</i>	crinn,--crinn, <i>gnaw</i>
cosg,--cosg, <i>quell</i>	diul,--diul, <i>suck</i>

eag,

eag,--eag, *die*
 eirig,--eirig, *arise*
 ealo,--ealo, *clope*
 iomcar,--iomcar, *carry*
 foglam,--foglam, *learn*
 glaoid,--glaoid, *call*
 goin,--gon, *wound*
 guid,--guid, *steal*
 guid,--guide, *pray*
 iompo,--iompo, *turn*
 guil,--gul, *cry*
 ioc,--ioc, *pay*
 it,--ite, *eat*
 luid,--luide, *lie*
 nig,--nige, *wash*
 meas,--meas, *esteem*
 ol,--ol, *drink*

rainn,--rainn, *divide*
 rinc,--rinc, *dance*
 rad,--rad, *deliver*
 reic,--reic, *sell*
 riar,--riar, *satisfy*
 slad,--slad, *rob*
 sgar,--sgur, *separate*
 stad,--stad, *stop*
 suid,--suide, *sit*
 sniom,--sniom, *spin*
 sug,--suga, *suck*
 siubal,--siubal, *walk*
 tiomain,--tioman, *drive*
 toirmesg, --- toirmeasg,
 forbid
 tocuais,--tocuis, *scratch*
 sgrios,--sgrios, *destroy*

These form the infinitive in *l*, viz.

admuig, d' admail, *con-*
 fess
 bac,--bacail, *hinder*
 cas,--casmail, }
 or casad, } *turn*
 carnu,--carnail, *heap*
 cuinnig,--cuinmeal, *keep*
 congaib,--congail, *hold*
 creid,--creidmeal, *believe*

fag,--fagbail, *leave*
 fuaid,--fuaideal, *sew*
 gab,--gabail, *take*
 lasg,--lasgail, *whip*
 tog,--togbail, *lift*
 treig,--treigmeal, *forsake*
 tuig,---tuigbeal, *under-*
 stand

The following have the infinitive in *t*; viz.

bagar, do bagairt,
 threaten
 bain,--baint, *meddle*
 can,---caint, or canam-
 uint, *sing*, or *tell*
 cosan,--cosaint, *defend*
 casgar,--casgairt, *cut up*
 cogail,--coigilt, *spare*
 cuimil,--cuimilt, *rub*

ceil,--ceilt, *conceal*
 dibir,--dibirt, *banish*
 cigil,--cigilt, *tickle*
 inill,--inillt, *eat grass*
 imir,--imirt, *play a game*
 labair,--labairt, *speak*
 meil,--meilt, *grind*
 mûsgal, --- mûsgailt, *a-*
 waken

ionoll,--ionlat, <i>wash</i>	teilg,--teilgin, <i>or teilgint,</i>
seacán,--seacaint, <i>shun</i>	<i>cast</i>
leig,--leigin, <i>or leigint,</i>	rit,--ritint, <i>run</i>
<i>permit</i>	lean,--leanmuint, <i>follow</i>
sgar,--sgarmuin, <i>or sgar-</i>	fan,--fanmuint, <i>stay</i>
<i>muint, separate</i>	feic,--feucaint, <i>behold</i>
	feic,--feicsint, <i>see</i>

The following cannot be reduced to any general rule; viz.

ail, d'aileamuin, <i>nourish</i>	imtig,--imiteact, <i>go</i>
blig,--bliagan, <i>milk</i>	gair,--gairm, <i>call</i>
geall,--gcallamuin, <i>pro-</i>	seas,--seasam, <i>stand</i>
<i>mise</i>	sim,--sinim, <i>play music</i>
innis,--innse, <i>tell</i>	gluas,--gluasad, <i>move.</i>
cist--eisteact, <i>hear</i>	(74)

PASSIVE VOICE.

Every regular verb has five principal parts, in the passive voice, viz.

1. The participle, formed by adding *ta*, or *te* to the imperative, active; as, buail, *strike*, buailte, *struck*; cas, *twist*, casta, *twisted*.

2. The imperative and the present, formed by adding *tar*, or *tear* to the imperative; as, buail-tear, *be struck*, or *I am struck*; castar, *I am twisted*.

3. The preter, formed by adding *ad* or *ead* to the imperative active; as, do buailead, *I was struck*; do casað, *I was twisted*.

4. The future, formed by adding *ar* or *ear*, *far* or *fear* to the imperative active; as, buailfear, *I shall be struck*; castar, *I will be twisted*.

5. The preter subjunctive, formed by adding *faoidh*, or *fidh* to the imperative active; as, da mbuaillfid, *if I had been struck*; da gcastaoid, *if I had been twisted*.

Regular

Regular verbs are therefore conjugated through the primary tenses passive, in this manner.

Imperative active, *Baist*, baiste, baistear, do baisteáð, baistfear, da mbaistfid, *baptized*.

Blais, blaiste, blaistear, do blaiseáð, blaisfear, da mblaisfid, *tasted*.

Brugh, bruígte, brúgtar, do brugað, brúgtar, da mbrúgfaoid, *bruised*.

Crom, cromtaoid*, cromtar, do cromáð, cromfar, da gcromfaoid, *bent*. ()

Diol, diolta, dioltar, do diolað, diolfar, da ndiolfaoid, *sold*.

Nigh, nígte, nígtar, do nígeáð, nígfear, da nighfaoid, *washed*.

Tiomain, tiomanta*, tiomantar, do tiomanað, tiomanfar, da dtiomanfaoid, *driven*. ()

Ceil, ceilte, ceiltear, do ceileáð, ceilfear, da gceilfaoid, *concealed*.

Can, canta, cantar, do canáð, canfar, da gcanfaoid, *sung or said*.

Treig, treigte or treigtid, treigtear*, do treigead, treigfear, da dtreigfaoid, *forsaken*. ()

Creid, creidte, creidtear, do creideáð, creidfear, da gcreidfid, *believed*.

Tuig, tuigte or tuigtid, tuigtear, do tuigead, tuigfear, da dtuigfid, *understood*. (75)

IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are in Irish eight verbs, besides the auxiliary *bi*, which are called irregular; as they borrow various parts from other verbs, partly obsolete.

The following table exhibits the primary word of each mood and tense, from which the other persons, &c. are formed, as in the regular verbs. (76)

1. Dean, *do*. (77)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Dean, *do*.

INFINITIVE.

Do, *or* a deanam, *to do*.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag deanam, *doing*.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Nim, *I do*.

—— Neg. Niel me deanam, *I do not*.

—— Int. A ndeanam? *or* a ndeann me? *do I?*

Pret. Aff. Rinneas, rinne me, *I did*.

—— Neg. Ni dearnas, *I did not*.

—— Int. A ndearna me? *did I?*

Fut. Aff. Dheanad, *I will do*.

—— Neg. Ni deanad, *I will not do*.

—— Int. A ndeanad? *shall I do?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Ma nim, } *if I do*.
Aff. Ma deanam,

Pres.

Pres. Neg. Muna nim,
Muna deanam, } *if I do not.*

Pret. Aff. Da ndeanuinn, *if I had done.*

—— Neg. Muna be go ndeanuinn, *if I had, &c.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go ndeanam. *I wish I may do.*

———— Neg. Nar deanam, *may I not do.*

Pret. Bfearr liom go ndeannuinn, *I wish I had done.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Deantar, *be made, or be done.*

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a beít deanta, *to be done, or made.*

PARTICIPLE.

Deanta, *done, or made.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Deantar me, *I am made.*

—— Neg. Niel me ar mo deanam, *I am, &c.*

—— Int. Bhfuil me ga mo deanam? *am I?*

Pret. Aff. Do rinnead, *I was made.*

—— Neg. Niar dearnad, *I was not made.*

—— Int. Nar dearnad? *was I made?*

Fut. Aff. deantar, *I will be made.*

—— Neg. Ni deantar, *I will not be made.*

—— Int. A ndeantar? *shall I be made?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Ma ndeantar, } *if I be made.*
Ma nitear, }

Pres.

Pres. Neg. Muna ndeantar, } *if I be not made.*
 Muna nítear, }

Pret. Aff. Da ndeantaid, } *if I were made.*
 Da ndeantaid, }

— Neg. Muna be go ndeantaid, } *if I were*
 Muna be go ndeantaid, } *not made.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go ndeantar, *may I be made.*

— Neg. Nar deantar, *may I not be made.*

Pret. Bfearr liom go ndeantar, *I wish I had, &c.*

2. Abair, *Say.* (78)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Abair, *say.*

INFINITIVE.

Do, *or a rad, to say.*

PARTICIPLE.

Ag rad, *saying.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Deirim, *I say.*

— Neg. Ni abraim, *I do not say.*

— Int. An abraim? *do I say?*

Pret. Aff. Dubras, } *I said.*
 Dubairt me, }

— Neg. Niar dubras, *I did not say.*

— Int. Nar dubras? } *did I say?*
 Nar dubairt me? }

Fut.

- Fut. Aff. Dearaid, } *I will say.*
 Deara me, }
 — Neg. Ni habraim, } *I will not say.*
 Ni dearaid, }
 — Int. An dearaid? } *shall I say?*
 An deara me? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Aff. Ma deirim, } *if I say.*
 Aff. Ma habraim, }
 — Neg. Muna deirim, } *if I do not say.*
 Muna nabraim, }
 Pret. Aff. Da ndearuinn, } *if I said.*
 Da nabruinn, }
 — Neg. Muna be go ndearuinn, } *if I had not*
 Muna be go nabruinn, } *said.*

OPTATIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go ndeirim, } *may I say.*
 Go nabraim, }
 — Neg. Na habraim, *may I not say.*
 Pret. Bfearr liom go ndearuinn, } *I wish I may say.*
 Bfearr liom go nabruinn, }

3. Tabair, *give*, or *bring*. (79)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Tabair, *give*.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a breit, *to bring.*
 Do, or a tabairt, *to give.*

PARTICIPLE.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag breið, *bringing*, &c.

INDICATIVE.

- Pret. Aff. Beirim, *I bring*, or *give*.
 — Neg. Ni beirim, *I do not bring*.
 — Int. An beirim? *do I bring?*
- Pret. Aff. tugas, } *I gave*.
 tug me, }
 — Neg. Niar tugas, &c. *I did not give*.
 — Int. a dtugas? &c. *did I give?*
- Fut. Aff. Bearfaid, } *I will give*.
 Beara me, }
 — Neg. Ni bearaid, } *I will not give*.
 Ni beara me, }
 — Int. A dtiobraid? } *shall I give?*
 A dtiobra me? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Ma beirim, } *if I give*.
 Aff. Ma tugam, }
 — Neg. Muna beirim, } *if I do not give*.
 Muna dtugam, }
- Pret. Aff. Da mbearuinn, } *if I gave*.
 Da dtuguinn, }
 — Neg. Muna be go mbearuinn, } *if, &c.*
 Muna be go dtuguinn, }
 Muna be go dtiobruinn, }

OPTATIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Go mbearam, } *may I give*.
 Aff. Go dtugam, }
 — Neg. Nar bearam, } *may I not give*.
 Nar tugam, }

Pret.

Pret. Bfearr liom go mbearuinn, }
 Bfearr liom go dtuguinn, } *I wish, &c.*
 Bfearr liom go dtiobruinn, }

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Beartar, *no tugar, be given.*

INFINITIVE.

Do, *or a beit beirta, to be given, or brought.*

PARTICIPLE.

Bearta, *given, or brought.* (80)

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Beartar me, *I am given, &c.*

— Neg. Niel me ga mo breit, }
 Niel me ga mo tabairt, } *I am not given.*

— Int. Bhfuil me ga mo breit? }
 Bhfuil me ga mo tabairt? } *am I not given?*

Pret. Aff. Do tugad, *I was given.*

— Neg. Niar tugad, *I was not given.*

— Int. Nar tugad, *was I given?*

Fut. Aff. Beartar, }
 tugar, } *I shall be given.*

— Neg. Ni beartar, }
 Ni tugar, } *I shall not be given.*

— Int. An mbearhtar? }
 A dtugar? } *shall I be given?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Ma tugar, }
 Ma beartar, } *if I be given.*

Pres. & Fut. Neg. Muna dtugar, }
 Muna dtiobrar, } *if I be not, &c.*
 Muna beartar, }

Pret. Aff. Da dtugfaoid, }
 Da dtiobarfaoid, } *if I were given.*
 Da mbearfaoid, }

— Neg. Muna be go dtugfaoid, }
 Muna be go dtiobarfaoid, } *if I were*
 Muna be go mbearfaoid, } *not, &c.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go dtugar, }
 Go mbeartar, } *may I be given.*
 ——— Neg. Nar tugar, }
 Nar beartar, } *may I not, &c.*

Pret. Bfearr liom go dtugfaoid, }
 ——— Bfearr liom go dtiobarfaoid, } *I wish, &c.*
 ——— Bfearr liom go mbearfaoid, }

4. Tarr, Come. (81)

IMPERATIVE.

Tarr, come.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a teacht, to come.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag teacht, coming.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Tigim, *I come.*

— Neg. Ni tigim, *I do not come.*

— Int. A dtigim? *do I come?*

Pret.

Pret. Aff. taingeas, } *I came.*
 tainic me, }

—— Neg. Niar taingeas, &c. *I did not, &c.*

—— Imt. A dtaingeas? &c. *did I come?*

Fut. Aff. Tiocfad, } *I will come.*
 Tiocfa me, }

—— Neg. Ni tigim, *I will not come.*

—— Int. A dtiocfad? } *shall I come?*
 A dtiocfa me? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Ma tigim, *if I come.*

—— Neg. Muna dtigim, *if I do not come.*

Pret. Aff. Da dtiocfuinn, *if I had come.*

—— Neg. Muna be go dtiocfuinn, } *if I had not*
 Muna be go dtainic, } *come. (82)*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go dtiocfam, *may I come.*

—— Neg. Nar tigim, *may I not come.*

Pret. Bfearr liom go dtiocfuinn, *I wish I had, &c.*

5. Te, go. (83)

IMPERATIVE.

Te, go.

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a dul, to go.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag dul, going.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Teadam, *I go.*

Pres.

Pres. Neg. Ni teadam, *I do not go.*
 — Int. Bhfuil me ag dul? *do I go?*

Pret. Aff. Chuadas, } *I went.*
 Chuaid me, }
 — Neg. Ni deacas, } *I did not go.*
 Ni deaca me, }
 — Int. A dteacas? *did I go?*

Fut. Aff. Raacad, } *I will go.*
 Raaca me, }
 — Neg. Ni teadam, *I will not go.*
 — Int. An raacad? } *shall I go?*
 An raaca me? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Ma teadam, } *if I go.*
 Aff. Ma raacam, }
 — Neg. Muna dteadam, } *if I do not go.*
 Muna raacam, }

Pret. Aff. Da raacfuinn, *if I had gone.*
 — Neg. Muna be go ndeacas, } *if I had not gone.*
 Muna be go raacfuinn, }

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Go dteadam, } *may I go.*
 Aff. Go raacam, }
 — Neg. Nar teadam, *may I not go.*
 Pret. Bfearr liom go ndeacfuinn, } *I wish I had*
 Bfearr liom go raacfuinn, } *gone.*

6. Fagh, *find*, (84)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Fagh, *find*.

INFINITIVE.

D'fágail, *to find*.

PARTICIPLE.

Ag fágail, *finding*.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Fágaim, *I find*.

— Neg. Ní fágaim, *I do not find*.

— Int. Bhfuil me fágail? *do I find?*

Pret. Aff. Fuaras, } *I found*.
Fuar me, }

— Neg. Ní fuaras, &c. *I did not find*.

— Int. A bfuaras? &c. *did I find?*

Fut. Aff. Geabad, } *I will find*.
Geaba me, }

— Neg. Ní fágaim, } *I will not find*.
Ní faga me, }

— Int. An bfuigead? } *shall I find?*
An bfuigead me? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Ma fágam, } *if I find*.
Aff. Ma fúigim, }
Ma géabam, }

— Neg. Muna bfuigim, *if I find not*.

Pret. Aff. Da bfuiginn, *if I had found*.

Pret.

Pret. Neg. Muna be go bfuiginn, } *if I had, &c.*
 Muna be go bfaiguinn,

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go bfaigam, } *may I find.*
 Go bfuigim,
 — Neg. Nar faigam, *may I not find.*

Pret. Bfearr liom go bfaiguinn, } *I wish I had, &c.*
 Bfearr liom go bfuiginn,

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Faigair, *be found.*

INFINITIVE. (85)

PARTICIPLE.

INDICATIVE.

Pret. Aff. Faigar me, *I am found.*
 — Neg. Niel me le faigail, *I am not found.*
 — Int. Bhfuil me le faigail? *am I found?*

Pret. Aff. Fuaras, *I was found.*
 — Neg. Ni bfuaras, *I was not found.*
 — Int. A bfuaras? *was I found?*

Fut. Aff. Gheabar, *I shall be found.*
 — Neg. Ni bfuigear, *I shall not be found.*
 — Int. An bfaigair? *shall I be found?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Ma faigar, } *if I be found.*
 Aff. Ma fuigear,

Pres.

Pres. Neg. Muna bfuigear, *if I be not found.*

Pret. Aff. Da bfuigfid, *if I were found.*

—Neg. Muna be go bfuigfid, *if I were not, &c.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go bfaġar, *may I be found.*

—Neg. Nar faġar, *may I not be found.*

Pret. Bfearr liom go bfuigfid, *I wish I were found.*

7. Feuç, dearc, *no amharc, See. (86)*

IMPERATIVE.

Feuç, dearc, *no amharc, see.*

INFINITIVE.

D'amharc, *to see.*

PARTICIPLE.

Ag dearcaint, *no feacaint,* } *seeing*
 Ag amharc, *no faicsin,*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Cim, *I see.*

—Neg. Ni faicim, *I do not see.*

—Int. A bfaicim? *do I see?*

Pret. Aff. Chonnaire me, *I saw.*

—Neg. Ni facas, } *I did not see.*
 Ni faca me, }

—Int. A bfacas? } *did I see?*
 A bfaca me? }

Fut. Aff. Chifead, } *I shall see.*
 cife me, }

Fut.

Fut. Neg. Ni cifead, &c. *I shall not see.*

— Int. An bfaicim? *shall I see?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Ma òim, } *if I see.*
 Aff. Ma faicim; }

— Neg. Muna òim, &c. *if I do not see.*

Pret. Aff. Da bfaicfuinn, *if I had seen.*

— Neg. Muna be go bfaicfuinn, *if I had not, &c.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go bfaicim, *may I see.*

— Neg. Nar faicim, *may I not see.*

Pret. Bfearr lionn go bfaicfuinn, *I wish I had seen.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Feuctar, *no cítear, be seen.*

INFINITIVE. (87)

PARTICIPLE.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. Faicear, } *I am seen.*
 ciar, }
 cítear, }

— Neg. Niel me le faicsin, *I am not seen.*

— Int. An bfaicear me? } *am I seen?*
 bfuil me le faicsin? }

Pret. Aff. Do facas, *I was seen.*

— Neg. Ni facas, *I was not seen.*

— Int. An bfacas? *was I seen?*

Fut.

- Fut. Aff. Faicear, *I shall be seen.*
 — Neg. Ni faicear, *I shall not be seen.*
 — Int. A bfaicear? *shall I be seen?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Ma cítear, } *if I be seen.*
 Aff. Ma faicear, }
 — Neg. Muna cítear, &c. *if I be not seen.*
 Pret. Aff. Da bfaicfid, *if I were seen.*
 — Neg. Muna be go bfaicfid, *if I were not seen.*

OPTATIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go bfaicfiar, *may I be seen.*
 — Neg. Nar faicfiar, *may I not be seen.*
 Pret. Bfearr liom go bfaicfid, *I wish I may, &c.*

8. Cluin, *Hear.* (88)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Cluin, *hear.*

INFINITIVE.

Do, or a cloistin, *to hear.*

PARTICIPLE.

Ag cloistin, *hearing.*

INDICATIVE.

- Pres. Aff. Cluinim, *I hear.*
 — Neg. Ni cluinim, *I do not hear.*
 — Int. A gcluinim? *do I hear?*

- Pret. Aff. Chualas, } *I heard.*
 Chuala me, }
 — Neg. Ni cualas, } *I did not hear.*
 Ni cuala me, }
 — Int. A gcualas? } *did I hear?*
 A gcuala me? }
- Fut. Aff. Cluinfead, } *I will hear.*
 Cluinfe me, }
 — Neg. Ni cluinfead, &c. *I will not hear.*
 — Int. A gcluinfead? &c. *shall I hear.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Aff. Ma cluinim, *if I hear.*
 — Neg. Muna gcluinim, *if I do not hear.*
 Pret. Aff. Da gcluinfinn, *if I had heard.*
 — Neg. Muna be go gcluinfinn, *if I had, &c.*

OPTATIVE.

- Pres. & Fut. Aff. Go gcluinim, *may I hear.*
 ————— Neg. Nar cluinim, *may I not hear.*
 Pret. Bfearr liom go gcluinfinn, *I wish I may hear.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Cluintear, *be heard.*

INFINITIVE.

Do, *or a beit cluinte, to be heard.*

PARTICIPLE.

Cluinte, *heard.*

INDICATIVE.

- Pres. Aff. Cluintear, *I am heard.*
 — Neg. Ni cluintear, *I am not heard.*
 — Int. A gcluintear? *am I heard?*

Pret.

Pret. Aff. Chualas, *I was heard.*

—— Neg. Neg. Niar cualas? *I was not heard.*

—— Int. Nar cualas? *was I heard?*

Fut. Aff. Cluinfear, *I shall be heard.*

—— Neg. Ni cluinfear, *I shall not be heard.*

—— Int. A gcluinfear? *shall I be heard?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Ma cluinear, } *if I be heard.*

Aff. Ma cluintear, }

—— Neg. Muna gcluinear, &c. *if I be not, &c.*

Pret. Aff. Da gcluinfid, *if I be heard.*

—— Neg. Muna be go gcluinfid, *if I be not, &c.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. & Fut. Go gcluinear, } *may I be heard.*

Aff. Go gcluintear, }

—— Neg. Nar cluinear, } *may I not be heard.*

Nar cluintear, }

Pret. Bfearr liom go gcluinfid, *I wish I had, &c.*

ADVERB.

Adverbs are used to denote,

Time; as,

Anois, *now*

arís, *again*

ariam, riam, *ever*

acoidce, *ever*

fos, *yet*

roime, *before*

go dti, } *until*

go nuige, }

feasda, *henceforth*

sior, *perpetually*

annam, *seldom*

Place.

Suas, *upwards*

sios, *downwards*

abos, *on this side*

tall, *on the other side*

abfad, <i>afar</i>	<i>Manner.</i>
anear, <i>close to</i>	
amaç, amuiç, <i>out, without</i>	Mar, mur, <i>as cionas? how?</i>
asteaç, astig, <i>in, within</i>	ni, naç, <i>not</i>
	sead, <i>it is so</i>
	ro, <i>very</i>
	amlaig, <i>in like manner</i>
	iomoro, <i>moreover</i>

Adverbial expressions are formed, by prefixing *go* to adjectives; as (89)

<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Adverbial expressions.</i>
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Beaçt, <i>nice</i>	go beaçt, <i>nicely</i>
borb, <i>harsh</i>	go borb, <i>harshly</i>
ceart, <i>right</i>	go ceart, <i>rightly</i>
cealgaç, <i>deceitful</i>	go cealgaç, <i>deceitfully</i>
dòlasaç, <i>mournful</i>	go dòlasaç, <i>mournfully</i>
mait, <i>good</i>	go mait, <i>well</i>

Adverbs, formed thus from adjectives, are compared as the adjectives themselves; as,

From *mait, good*: *Pos.* go mait, *well*; *Comp.* nios fearr, *better*; *Sup.* ro mait, *very good*, as fearr, *best*.

From *laidir, strong*: *Pos.* go laidir, *strongly*; *Comp.* nios laidre, *more strongly*; *Sup.* ro laidir, *very strongly*, as laidre, *most strongly*.

There are many adverbial expressions, formed by the combination of two or more words; as, (90)

From *ag, at*.

So, *this (place,)* ag so, *here*
 sin, *that (place,)* ag sin, *there*
 sud, *yon (place,)* ag sud, *yonder*
 ciunas, *quietness*, ag ciunas, *quietly*

From

ard, *high*, os ard, *loudly, publicly*
 isiol, *low*, os isiol, *softly, privately*

From ti, *to*.

go dti, *until* | go dti so, *hitherto*

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES. (91)

The following particles are used only in composition.

am,	}	<i>negatives.</i>	- - - deoin, <i>willing</i> , aimdeoin, <i>unwilling</i>
an,			- - - trat, <i>time</i> , antrat, <i>untimely</i>
do,			- mùinte, <i>taught</i> , domùinte, <i>hard to be taught</i>
di,			- creidte, <i>believed</i> , diè Reidte, <i>incredible</i>
ea,			- slàn, <i>healthful</i> , easlàn, <i>sick</i>
eas,			- cairdeas, <i>friendship</i> , eascairdeas, <i>enmity</i>
mi,			- - - ciall, <i>sense</i> . mìciall, <i>folly</i>
neamh,			- - - claon, <i>partial</i> , neamhclaon, <i>impartial</i>

oir,	}	<i>intensive.</i>	- isiol, <i>low</i> , uirisioll, <i>very humble</i>
uir,			- mòr, <i>great</i> , anmòr, <i>very great</i>
an,			- làn, <i>full</i> , iomlàn, <i>very full</i>
iom,			

ais,	}	<i>possessive.</i>	- sealba, <i>possession</i> , aiscalba, <i>restitution</i>
at,			- gabail, <i>taking</i> , atgabail, <i>retaking</i>

com, *equal*, trom, *weight*, com'trom, *equal weight*
 in, *fit*, deanta, *done*, indeanta, *fit to be done*
 so, apt, faicsin, *seeing*, sofaicsin, *fit, or easy to be done*

The following particles are used with verbs.

Do,	}	<i>signs of the infinitive,</i>	do buailead,	}	<i>to strike</i>
a,			a buailead,		
ag,	a, or ga,	<i>signs of the present participle, ag,</i>			
	a, or ga,	<i>bualad, beating</i>			

do,

do, *sign of the preter*, do buaileas, *I struck*
 iar, *sign of the preter participle*, iar mbualad, *hav-*
ing struck

le, } *signs of the future participle*, le bualad, *or*
 ar ti, } ar ti bualad, *about to strike*

To these may be added, ma, *if*; muna, mur, *if*
not; da, *if*; go, *that*, &c. but these are more pro-
 perly classed with conjunctions. (92)

PREPOSITION.

The following is a list of the most usual, and
 simple prepositions. (93)

Ag, <i>at</i>	iar, <i>after</i>
air, <i>upon</i>	idir, <i>between</i>
ann, <i>in</i>	ionnsuid, <i>unto</i>
as, <i>out of</i>	le, leis, <i>with</i>
cum, <i>to</i>	mar, <i>like to, as</i>
cuige, <i>to</i>	o, ua, <i>from</i>
dar, <i>by</i>	os, <i>above</i>
de, <i>of</i>	re, ris, <i>to</i>
deis, <i>after</i>	reir, <i>according to</i>
do, <i>to</i>	roime, <i>before</i>
fa, <i>upon, to, about</i>	seaca, <i>by, in comparison</i>
faoi, <i>or fuid, under, be-</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>neath</i>	tar, }
fead, <i>throughout</i>	tairis, } <i>over</i>
fud, <i>among</i>	timcioll, <i>about</i>
gan, <i>without</i>	tre, trid, <i>through</i>
go, gus, <i>to</i>	um, uime, <i>about</i> (94)

Many relations are predicated, by the union of
 nouns with the foregoing prepositions; as,

From ag, *at*.

Tùs, } *beginning*
 tosac, }

ad tùs, } *in front*
 ad tosac, }

cuinne,

cùl, <i>back</i>	agcùl, <i>behind</i>
cois, <i>foot</i>	agcois, <i>alongside, near to</i>
cuinne, (95)	agcuinne, <i>to, for</i>
ceann, <i>head</i>	agceann, <i>joined to, engaged in</i>
measgadh, <i>mixture</i>	ameasg, <i>among, amongst</i>
taobh, <i>side</i>	adtaobh, <i>concerning</i>

From ann, *in*.

agaid, <i>face</i>	anagaid, <i>against</i>
diaig,	indiaig, <i>after</i>
fiadhnis, <i>presence</i>	abfiadhnise, <i>before, in presence</i>
aircis, (96)	anaircis, <i>to go to meet</i>
lam, <i>hand</i>	alaim, <i>in possession of</i>
deireadh, <i>end</i>	indeireadh, <i>after, behind, in the latter end</i>
focair, (97)	abfocair, <i>convenient to</i>

From os, *above*.

cuinne, (98)	os cuinne, <i>opposite, before</i>
comair, (99)	os comair, <i>in sight, in presence</i>
ceann, <i>head</i>	os ceann, <i>above</i>

From air, *upon*.

ceann, <i>head</i>	air ceann, <i>at the end</i>
muin, <i>back</i>	air muin, <i>upon</i>
son, <i>advantage</i>	air son, <i>for sake of</i>

From do, *to*.

taobh, <i>side</i>	do taobh, <i>concerning</i>
dit,	do dit, } <i>for want of</i>
easbuid, } <i>want</i>	d' easbuid, } (100)

From tar, *after*.

eis, <i>a step</i>	tar eis, <i>fater</i>
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CONJUNCTION.

The following is a list of the most usual conjunctions.

COPULATIVE.

Araon, <i>both</i>	mar so, <i>as this,</i> }	<i>thus,</i>
oir, <i>for</i>	mar sin, <i>as that,</i> }	
fos, <i>yet, also</i>	mar an gceadna, <i>also</i>	
mar, <i>as</i>	amlaig sin, <i>likewise</i>	
o, <i>since, because</i>	ar an abar sin, <i>therefore</i>	
sul, <i>before that</i>	a ceann go, }	<i>by reason,</i>
uime sin, <i>wherefore</i>	do brìg gur, }	<i>or, be-</i>
os barr, <i>moreover</i>	ar son gur, }	<i>cause that</i>
go, gur, gurab, <i>that</i>	ionnas gur, <i>so that</i> (101)	

DISJUNCTIVE.

aèd, <i>but</i>	na, <i>than</i>
no, <i>or, nor, else, other-</i> <i>wise</i>	ni, <i>neither</i> (102)

CONDITIONAL.

biod, <i>although</i>	mata, <i>if so be</i>
ge, <i>though</i>	ma sead, <i>if so</i>
gidead, <i>although</i>	ge ta, } <i>notwithstanding</i>
muna, } <i>if not, except,</i>	} <i>although it is</i>
mur, } <i>unless</i>	air eagal go, } <i>for fear,</i>
naè, <i>no, o that</i>	d' eagal go, } <i>lest, (103)</i>
ma, } <i>if,</i>	
da, }	

INTERJECTION.

In Irish, as in all other languages, there are various exclamations, many of them inarticulate, used to express sudden emotions of the mind. The following are a few of the most usual.

a, o
as truağ! *wo!*
faraor! *alas!*
uic! *oh!*

mairg!	<i>wo to!</i>
monuar!	<i>alas!</i>
ceinmear!	<i>o happy!</i>
eist!	<i>hush! (104)</i>

S Y N T A X.

ARTICLE.

1. The article agrees with its substantive, in gender, number, and case; as, an fear, *the man*; na mna, *of the woman*.

2. For the influence of the article, in aspirating, eclipsing, &c. the noun with which it is declined, see pages, 30, 31, 32.

3. When two nouns come together, signifying the same person or thing, that one only is eclipsed or aspirated which is immediately joined with the article; as, tig an bratair Briain, *the house of brother Brian*.

4. When the article follows a particle ending in a vowel, it loses *a*; as, o, *from*, an, *the*; on, *from the*; do an, *to the*; don.

5. When the article precedes a word beginning with a consonant, the *n* is scarcely heard in speaking; and in poetry it is sometimes altogether omitted; as, an tinne, commonly pronounced a tinne, *the fire*. (105).

6. When the article precedes *f*, or feminines beginning with vowels, the *n* is often separated from *a*, and prefixed to the following noun; as, an fir, written and pronounced a nfir, *of the man*; an uair, written and pronounced a nuair, *the hour*. (106)

7. When the article follows ann, *in*, for better sound, *s* is inserted between it and ann; as, ann sa nuair, *in the hour*.

* This is frequently written san; as, san dtir, *in the country*. Or, omitting *n*, it is written sa; as, sa dtig, *in the house*.

8. Although the primary use of the article be to speak definitively, as *the* in English, yet the use of it does not exactly correspond to that of the English article: for,

First, When a person's state or office is expressed; or when *this, that, you*, occur in English, although *the* be not used, yet *an* is used in Irish; as, is mait an fear corran tu, *you are a good reaper*; tainic an fearsa go Heirinn, *this man came to Ireland*.

The same may be observed after *go de*; as, go de a nuair? *what o'clock is it?*

Secondly, When *the* precedes a noun which governs another in the genitive, the article, in Irish, is used with the genitive only; as, ridire an loérann, *the knight of the lamp*; mac an duine, *the son of man*. (107)

But proper names admit no article; as, rig Eirinn, *the king of Ireland*.

9. The Irish language has no article corresponding to the English *a* or *an*; but when the office, or state of being is expressed, a possessive pronoun is used, having *ann* expressed or understood before it; as, bi me (ann) mo saigideoir, *I was a soldier*; i. e. *I was in my soldier state*. (108)

10. Present participles, which are also nouns expressing a state of being, are used in the same manner; as, ta se (ann) na seasam, *he is standing*; i. e. *he is in his standing state*.

* The preposition is almost entirely lost, except with *a, his, hers, its, their*; or, *ar, our*, with which *n* only is used; as, ta se na duine mait, *he is a good man*; beid sinne nar daoine glíce, *we shall be wise men*; ta tu do seasam, *you are standing*.

The use of the article exemplified promiscuously.

Si an tsuil solus an cuirp. *The eye is the light of the body.*

Tabair pog don tslait. *Give a kiss to the rod.*

Thug

Thug na hoganaig cuir- ead do na haindrið.	<i>The youths invited the damsels.</i>
Thug na haindre cuiread do na hoganaib.	<i>The damsels invited the youths.</i>
Ceol na naingeal.	<i>The music of the angels.</i>
Ceileabar na nèan.	<i>The warbling of the birds</i>
Gair na naindear.	<i>The cry of the damsels.</i>
Dùil na ndeag-ban.	<i>The hope of the ladies.</i>
Luas na gcon.	<i>The speed of the grey- hounds.</i>
Briatair na bfaid.	<i>The word of the prophets.</i>
Fuaim na dtonn.	<i>The sound of the waves.</i>
Grad ban og na the.	<i>The love of the young women of the country.</i>
Mac fir an tsleibe.	<i>The son of the man of the mountain.</i>
Uimhir eunla an aeir.	<i>The number of the fowls of the air.</i>
An macsa an fir sin.	<i>This son of that man.</i>
An mian sin na mban og ud.	<i>That desire of those young women.</i>
Si an ingeanse an fir ud.	<i>'Tis this daughter of that man.</i>
An cablaicsa an rìg ud na noilean.	<i>This fleet of yon king of the isles.</i>
Ta sisi na cailin mait.	<i>She is a good girl.</i>
Ta seisean na buacaill mait.	<i>He is a good boy.</i>
Tamoidne nar ndaoinið bocta.	<i>We are poor men.</i>
Ta sibse bur ndaoinið saidbre.	<i>Ye are rich men.</i>
Ta siadsan na ndaoinið mora.	<i>They are great men.</i>
Thainic me on tig.	<i>I came from the house.</i>
Ca bfuil fear an tig?	<i>Where is the man of the house?</i>
Ta se sa ngairdin.	<i>He is in the garden.</i>
Tosaic a nfogmair.	<i>The beginning of harvest</i>

Deiread

Deireadh an gheimhrid.	<i>The end of the winter.</i>
An teach agus an fearrain.	<i>The house and land.</i>
A gcluin tu fuaim a ngotha?	<i>Do you hear the sound of their voices?</i>
Ta me mo coddlaid.	<i>I am asleep.</i>
An bfuil tu do shuide?	<i>Are you sitting?</i>
Bhi sisi na seirbiseach.	<i>She was a servant.</i>
Ta se na seandhuine.	<i>He is an old man.</i>
Beid sinne nar seasam.	<i>We shall stand.</i>
Bhi tu do seasam.	<i>You were standing.</i>
Bhi me mo saigideoir.	<i>I was a soldier.</i>
Thainic mac an duine ag ite agus ag ol.	<i>The son of man came eating and drinking.</i>
Chuaid se asteach go tig De.	<i>He went into the house of God.</i>
Do tuit se on treas lota.	<i>He fell from the third story.</i>
Lomfuid a nfeasog.	<i>It shall consume the beard.</i>
Do druid a nuair linn, agus ata mac an duine aga tabairt a lamaib na bpeacaich.	<i>The hour is at hand and the son of man is delivered into the hands of sinners.</i>
Slige a nfir air a dtalam.	<i>The way of a man on the earth.</i>
Maille le cuideadh na ngras.	<i>With the assistance of grace.</i>
Eiseirige na georp.	<i>The resurrection of the bodies.</i>

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

CONCORD.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as, *epistil Phoil easbail, the epistle of Paul the apostle.*

* The

* The latter substantive may be put in the nominative case, though the former is in an oblique one; but the article is then inserted; and some word, such as *eadon*, or *e sin*, is understood; as, *mac Joseip an saor*, *the son of Joseph the carpenter*. (109)

2. An adjective agrees with the substantive before it, in gender, number, and case; as, *an fir gil*, *of the fair man*; *na mna gile*, *of the fair woman*; *dona fearaib geala*, *to the fair men*.

3. For the aspiration of adjectives joined with nouns, see pages 36, 37.

4. When two or more substantives are joined to an adjective, the adjective is commonly referred to them separately; as, *is geanamuil an fear agus an bean*, *the man and woman are lovely*.

5. Adjectives of one syllable may be prefixed to their substantives, without undergoing any inflexion; forming, in this manner, compound terms; as, *dearg lasair*, *red flame*; for *lasair dearg*.

* In this case, if the noun begins with a mutable consonant, that consonant is aspirated; as, *oigfear*, *a young man*.

6. When the adjective is asserted of, or concerning the noun, it is placed before the noun, and undergoes no inflexion; as, *is glic an duine sin*, *that man is wise*. (110)

7. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, require their adjectives between them; as, *an curaid croda Conlaoic*, *the valiant hero Conloch*.

8. Many synonymous adjectives are elegantly joined to the same substantive; as, *a ndaignib dorca dùnta*, *in dark, close, fastnesses*.

9. When the adjective is connected, in meaning and force, with the verb, it assumes an adverbial form, and undergoes no inflexion; as, *rinne se an talam tirim*, *he made the earth dry*. (111)

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVE.

10. When two substantives come together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive; as, *mac na mna*, *the woman's son* (112)

11. The latter substantive is sometimes joined with the former, as an adjective, making one compound expression, but still inflected in the genitive; as, *fear corrain*, *a reaper*.

12. The active infinitive and participles govern the genitive, as nouns; as, *Bi me dul a iarraid mna*, *I was going to seek a wife*; *iar leagad an tsoisgeil*, *after reading the gospel*.

* The object of the infinitive may come before it, in the accusative; as, *is mait an obair Dia do mholad*, *it is good to praise God*; *for*, *is mait an obair mola'd De*.

13. When one substantive governs another in the genitive plural, without the article being joined with the genitive, the latter substantive may be aspirated; as, *faill gabair*, *the blood of goats*. (113)

ADJECTIVE.

14. Adjectives signifying profit, proximity, fitness, and their opposites, require the dative; as, *is mait duit*, *it is good for you*.

15. Adjectives signifying dimension, require *air* before the measure; as, *tri troige air doimneac'd*, *three feet deep*.

16. Adjectives and nouns, signifying a part of any thing, require *de an*, or *de na*, *of the*, (*commonly* written *don*, and *dona*,) with the ablative; as, *ga'e rann don leabar*, *each part of the book*; *fear do na daoineib*, *one of the men*; *an fear is sinne do na braitrib*, *the elder of the brothers*; *an fear is airde don triur*, *the highest of the three*.

* But

* But adjectives signifying fullness, and the like, may have a genitive; as, *beata làn triobloide, a life full of trouble*; but, *làn don triobloid, full of the trouble*.

17. Adjectives signifying likeness, or an emotion of the mind, require *le* with the ablative; as, *is cosmùil an duine le fear tuarastail, man is like an hireling*; *bi siad go mait leat, they were good to you*; *cuaille com fada le crann, a pole as long as a tree*; *bi cartanaic liom, be friendly to me*. (114)

18. The comparative degree requires *na* or *no*, *than*, before the following noun; as, *is fearr Peadar na Pol, Peter is better than Paul*. (115)

The construction of Nouns Substantive and Adjective promiscuously exemplified.

Is fuar an la è,	<i>It is a cold day.</i>
Ta an maidin fuar,	<i>The morning is cold.</i>
Is dorca an oidee i,	<i>It is a cold night.</i>
Bhfuil a cloic sin trom?	<i>Is that stone heavy?</i>
Is trom-a cloic i,	<i>It is a heavy stone.</i>
Dean deoc teit dam,	<i>Make a warm drink for me.</i>
A ndearna tu an deoc teit?	<i>Did you make the drink warm?</i>
Ta cos fritir agam,	<i>I have a sore foot.</i>
Ta mo cos fritir,	<i>My foot is sore.</i>
An millid armaic ainmneac eolac;	<i>The hero valiant, renowned, and learned;</i>
Deudgeal, dealbitac, me-anmnaic, treorac,	<i>White tooth'd, graceful, magnanimous, and active.</i>
Is aluinn a catair Lon- dùn, or,	} <i>London is a fine city.</i>
Is catair aluinn Londùn	
Hata dub, culaig glas, stocaig bana, agus broga dearga,	<i>A black hat, a green suit, white stockings, and red shoes.</i>
Ta me sasta le mo crut,	<i>I am satisfied with my form.</i>

Ni fiu e dod inginse,	<i>He is not worthy your daughter.</i>
Is mor ata se tugta don foglaim,	<i>He is greatly given to learning.</i>
Nil si air son a dadam deanam,	<i>She is not fit to do any thing.</i>
Ta me dul a ceannaic buloige,	<i>I am going to buy a bullock.</i>
Ba mion liom bulog a ceannaic,	<i>I would wish to buy a bullock.</i>
Credim andia a tair uile- cumactac,	<i>I believe in God the Father Almighty.</i>
Creidim andia an ta- tair uilecumactac,	
Do rinne Dia an talam tirm,	<i>God made the dry land.</i>
Dorinnese an talam tirin,	<i>He made the land dry.</i>
Is aige Brian ata an lam cruaid,	<i>It is Brian that has the hard hand.</i>
Ta an lam cruaid le neart oibre,	<i>The hand is hard by the force of work.</i>
Is olc a faras bròg cumaing air cois fritir,	<i>Ill sitteth a strait shoe to a sore foot.</i>
Ni bròg cumaing an eos fritir,	<i>The strait shoe makes the foot sore.</i>
Bu mitid duit deoc d'ol, agus biad d'ite,	<i>It were time for you to drink and eat.</i>
Nì mian liom a beit ag ol dige, no 'git bid anois,	<i>I do not desire to drink or eat now.</i>
'Se so tig ma'tara,	<i>This is my father's house.</i>
Agamarc air macnaois na mban,	<i>Looking on the pastimes of the women.</i>
Do ceannaig me cornn airgit,	<i>I bought a silver cup.</i>
Reir baramla na huile daoine cuiniollaic,	<i>According to the opinion all men of probity.</i>
Is deise i na Teamar na rioig,	<i>It is more beautiful than Tara of the kings.</i>

Ni

Ni faca tusa teac na Teamra?	<i>You have not seen the house of Tara.</i>
Chuaid se cos lomnoct, go haonaic na Cairge,	<i>He went barefooted to the fair of Carrick.</i>
Is glic na daoine iad.	<i>They are prudent people.</i>
Is daoine glioca iad,	
Ta siad ina ndaoineib glioca,	
Is mian leite mil a cruinniugad,	<i>She desires to gather honey.</i>
Is mian leite beit cruinniugad meala,	<i>She desires to be gathering honey.</i>
Ta ar ngiolla, is ar gcailin fir ditciollaic,	<i>Our boy and girl are very diligent.</i>
Ta matair, agus mo matair tinn,	<i>My father and mother are sick.</i>
Is roideas a suile, a beal s'a muineal,	<i>Her eyes, mouth, and neck are very pretty.</i>
Biann se na comnaig idteac mor farsaing,	<i>He dwells in a great extensive house.</i>
Is glan a bean tige i,	<i>She is a clean housekeeper.</i>
Ba mait a bean margaid i,	<i>She was a good market woman.</i>
Bhi si ina mnaoi margaid mait,	
Bhadar ag ol dige, ag ite bid, agus ag posad ban, go tti an la a ndeachaid	<i>They were eating, drinking, and marrying, until the day that Noah entered the ark.</i>
Naoi san arc,	
Gan gair gadar no stoc,	<i>Without the sound of hounds or horn.</i>
Gan coimead cuan no cala gnat,	<i>Nor guarding coasts nor harbours as usual.</i>
Seanoir crion ag tarraing cloic,	<i>A withered old man drawing stones.</i>
Tase dul a ceannaic brata,	<i>He is going to buy malt.</i>
Chuaid an cailin amac a bleagan na mbo,	<i>The girl went out to milk the cows.</i>

Bhi an cailin ag iarraid na bat a bleágan,	<i>The girl was seeking to milk the cows.</i>
Ta an cailin ag iarraid na mbo,	<i>The girl is seeking the cows.</i>
Ta an giolla beag ag iar- ruid na cloíche móire,	<i>The little boy is seeking the great stone.</i>
Ta an giolla beag ag iar- ruid an cloic mór úd a tógbail,	<i>The little boy is trying to lift that great stone.</i>
Taid ciocrac air gloir is air saidbrios,	<i>They are greedy of glory and riches.</i>
Ta siad santaic air bla agus maoin saogalta,	<i>They are covetous of fame and worldly wealth.</i>
Ta sin go maith air ni eigin,	<i>That is good for some- thing.</i>
Ta seisean air son ni air bit,	<i>He is fit for any thing.</i>
Brat urlar sè slata air fad, agus trislata air leatad,	<i>A carpet six yards long, and three yards broad.</i>
Teac mór trífitead troíge air airde, agus a bu- nait seacht dtroíge air doimneacht,	<i>A large house sixty feet high, and its founda- tion seven feet deep.</i>
Leabar da ordlaic air tiu- gaict,	<i>A book two inches thick.</i>
Ta an amán da fitead troíge air doimneacht,	<i>The river is forty feet deep.</i>
Is líonmáire na caoirig na na mic tíre,	<i>The sheep are more nume- rous than the wolves.</i>
Tiomna uí Dhonaill aird easpoic Thuaim, no an tard easboc,	<i>The will of O'Donnel, archbishop of Tuam.</i>
Dul chum bainse Cho- naill an fíor nuapósda, no an fear nuapósda,	<i>Going to the wedding of Connal the new mar- ried man.</i>
Is doilíg obair cosmuil leis faiceal,	<i>It is hard to see such a work.</i>
Is cosmuil e le caisleán na craobh ruaide,	<i>It is like the castle of the red branch.</i>

Ba mait liom fagail,	<i>I would wish to get it.</i>
An doilig leat siubal nios faide?	<i>Would you not walk any farther?</i>
Niar cait se moran bide,	<i>He did not take much meat.</i>
Niar cait se moran don mbiad,	<i>He did not take much of the meat.</i>
Bhi an cornn làn don leann,	<i>The cup was full of the ale.</i>
Bhi ann cornn làn leanna,	<i>The cup was full of ale.</i>
Is fusa duinne a deanam,	<i>It is easier for us to do it.</i>
Bhi taob di com dub le gual,	<i>Her side was as black as coal.</i>
Is fada liom a dfan tu,	<i>I think you staid long.</i>
A bfaca tu roime a leitid sin d'obair,	<i>Did you see such a work before?</i>
Is doilig do e,	<i>It is hard for him.</i>
Ise an fear is mò airgiott is luga cartantas,	<i>The man who has most money has least friendship.</i>
Is fearr duit a fìacaint aris,	<i>It is better for you to try it again.</i>
Ni òlam nios mò de anois,	<i>I will drink no more of it now.</i>
Is giorra deoc na sgeul,	<i>A drink is shorter than a story.</i>
Is truime or na uim,	<i>Gold is more heavy than copper.</i>
Ni truimide an loc a lac,	<i>The lake is not the heavier for the duck.</i>
Ni mait liom a beit an so nios faide,	<i>I do not wish to be here any longer.</i>
Is measa dam an fear is foigse dam an gaol,	<i>He is worse to me who is nearest to me in kindred,</i>
No an te is faide amac ualm a gcliabnas,	<i>Than he who is farthest out from me in affinity.</i>

PROPER NAMES.

1. Ua, or o, signifying *a descendant*, and mac, *a son*, are prefixed to the surnames of men; as, Patruic O'Neill, *Patrick O'Neill*; Seamus Mhiac Seain, *James Johnson*.

2. But ni and nic are prefixed to the surnames of women; ni, if the masculine be o; and nic, if it be mac; as, Maible Ni Neill, *Mable O'Neill*; Caitrin Nic Seain, *Catharine Johnson*. (116)

3. When a person's surname is asked, the answer is given of the tribe, stock, or branch from which he has his name; as, car sloinnead duit? *of what surname are you?* do, or de clann O'Neill, *of the O'Neills*.

The construction of proper names promiscuously exemplified.

Car sloinnead do co-
nirarsa? *Of what surname is your
neighbour?*

Do cloinn mic Giolla
Phàdrúic e fèin, do
síol Gceallaig a bean,
do clann Artan a ma-
tair, agus do cloinn
mic Eoin a bainel-
bain, *Of the Fitzpatricks him-
self, of the Keltys his
wife, of the M'Artans
his mother, and of the
M'Eoins his mother-
in-law.*

Ca hainm ata ort? *What is your name?*

Uilliam mac Neill, *William Neilson.*

Ba oirfideac oirdeire
Toirdealbaç o Cear-
bullain, *Torlach Carolan was an
eminent musician.*

Ba aindear aluinn Eilin
nic a Bhaird, *Ellen Ward was a fair
damsel.*

Ba fear fearamuil Brian
mac a Bhaird, *Brian Ward was a brave
man.*

Concubar

Concubair o Hara, is Connor O'Hara, and
 Eiblin ni Ara ba iad sin Evilina O'Hara were
 cloinn Dhoimnaill ui children of Daniel
 Ara. O'Hara.

NUMERALS.

1. Adjectives signifying number precede their substantives; as, aon duine, *one man*; gac uile la, *every day*.

2. But if the number be expressed in two or more words, then the substantive follows the first adjective; as, tri fear dèag is ceitre fichead, *ninety-three men*; an seisad caibidil fichead, *the twenty-sixth chapter*.

3. Every number, in which do, *two*, is expressed, requires the substantive in the ablative singular; as, da cloic, *two stones*.

4. Every number, in which seact, *oet*, naoi, *deic*, or dèag is expressed, requires the substantive in the nominative plural eclipsed; as, seact gloca, *seven stones*.

5. In speaking of the succession of kings, and the like, the cardinal numeral is rather used than the ordinal; as, Seoirse an tri, *George the third*; rather than Seoirse an treas.

6. There are several peculiar forms of expressing the numbers of different species, which may be collected from the following examples.

The construction of Numerals promiscuously exemplified.

Do be an cead duine an	<i>The first man was the</i>
cead peacac,	<i>first sinner.</i>
Lùl an se dèag, a rioças	<i>Lewis the sixteenth, who</i>
san Fhrainc,	<i>reigns in France.</i>
Leis nar bail don uile	<i>To whom there was no</i>
bean amain, aet Muire	<i>woman agreeable, but</i>
matair,	<i>Mary the mother.</i>

Ta

- Ta da cloic mine ann so, *There are two stones of meal here.*
- Ta tri cloca—cèit're cloca
—cuig cloca—sè cloca
—seact gcloca—oict
gcloca—naoid gcloca
—deic gcloca—aon
cloc dèag—da cloic
dèag, &c. *There are three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve stones, &c.*
- Ta an da eac is fearr ar
bit ag teact anois on
gcurrac, *The two best horses are now coming from the Curragh.*
- Ta na tri heic ar ti rit
aniu air cùrsa an
Mhullaig, *The three horses are about to run this day on the course of Rathfriland.*
- Ta seact neic go fìor
mait ag teact go Faite
na maça, *Seven excellent horses are coming to the Maze course.*
- Ca lion, no ca mèad
daoine do suid ag an
mbord? *How many persons sat at table?*
- Seact gcloigne dèag, idir
fear agus bean, *Seventeen sculls, (i. e. persons) between men and women.*
- Ca mèad cinn callaig ag
hatair? *How many heads of cattle has your father?*
- Ta naoi gcinn dèag air
fìtcead, *He has thirty-nine.*
- Tri gaile capall bealaig, *Three (stomachs of) road horses.*
- Triur bò bainne, *Three milk cows.*
- Cuingir capall seisrige, *A yoke of plough horses.*
- Da boloig oig, *Two young oxen.*
- Da seafaig big, *Two young heifers.*
- Tri coirig dèag, *Thirteen sheep.*
- Seact nuan, agus aon sean
lair, *Seven lambs, and one old mare.*
- Ca mèad daoine cloinne
ag hatair? *How many children has your father?*

Ta mor seisiur cloinne	<i>He has seven children.</i>
aige,	
Ca mèad clann mac?	<i>How many sons?</i>
Ta ceatrar clann mac,	<i>He has four sons, and</i>
agus triur cailin,	<i>three daughters.</i>
Gac uile la sa mblìadain,	<i>Every day in the year.</i>
Do seacain se gac uile	<i>He shunned every bad</i>
droc duine,	<i>man.</i>

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL. (117)

1. Personal pronouns agree in number, gender, and person, with the nouns to which they refer; as, is mor na daoine iad, *they are great men.*

2. If a sentence be in place of the antecedent, the pronoun is in the third person singular, masculine; as, an grian a faiceal is aoibin è, *to see the sun is pleasant.*

3. If two or more persons or things be spoken of in a sentence, the pronoun will agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second person rather than the third; as, cuaid tusa agus misi go Báileat cliat, agus bi sinn ann o bèaltine go dti an luánosa, *you and I went to Dublin, and we were there from May until August.*

4. The pronouns se, si, sinn, sib, siad, are commonly used in the nominative; and é, i, inn, ib, iad, in the accusative; as, do buail sinn iad, *we struck them*; do buail siad inn, *they struck us.*

* E, i, inn, ib, iad, are used in the nominative after an, ba, as, ca, nac, gurab, creud; as, nac iad sin na daoine? *are not these the men?* as e so, or 'se so an la, *this is the day.* (118)

5. The datives of the personal pronouns may be aspirated or not, as shall sound most smoothly. But after *n*, *t*, or *d*, they are never aspirated; as, is fearr duit, *or duit, it is better for you*; is miann dam, *I desire*.

The construction of the personal pronouns promiscuously exemplified.

Tabair dam an leine glan,	<i>Give me the clean shirt.</i>
Thug si acmusan geur do,	<i>She gave him a sharp rebuke.</i>
Do spreag se go geur e,	<i>She rebuked him sharply.</i>
Is mait an duine e, is breag an bean i,	<i>He is a good man, she is a fine woman.</i>
Is trom an cloch i, is fuar an maidin i,	<i>It is a heavy stone, it is a cold morning.</i>
Chuaid se cum a dunaig tuaite,	<i>He went to his country house.</i>
Is gasun drocuinte è, } Ta se na gasun drocuinte,	<i>He is a naughty boy.</i>
Tam foghlaim mo leigion,	<i>I am learning my lesson,</i>
Sgrioban seisean a cleacht,	<i>He writes his exercise.</i>
Ni siad moran torann,	<i>They make much noise.</i>
Raaid mo dearbratair agus misi cum an aon-aig,	<i>My brother and I will go to the fair.</i>
Fuair se è faoi na cosaib,	<i>He found it under his feet.</i>
Moran saotar air beagan bid,	<i>Much labour and little meat.</i>
Is mor a claoidean se an corp,	<i>Greatly it afflicts the body.</i>
Is beag a cuiread se orm siubal air cois go Luimneac,	<i>I would think little of walking to Limerick.</i>
Bàs na gcarad se buaidir sa mearaid me,	<i>The death of my friends is what troubles and distresses me.</i>

Se a cluinim gaé la ag caé da airis, gur fàin- nigeaé cas do éul tais,	<i>I hear each day every person saying, that your soft hair is in ringlets.</i>
A beit am aonar indiaig caic, se a d'fag me a noct faoi bròn, (119)	<i>To be alone after all, is what has left me this night in sorrow.</i>
Go de a clog è?	<i>What o'clock is it?</i>
Ta se an do, &c.	<i>It is two, &c.</i>
Ta se leat uair in diaig an do,	<i>It is half after two.</i>
Is aoibin an aimsir i,	<i>It is delightful weather.</i>
Bhi se gruama air maidin,	<i>It was gloomy in the morning.</i>
Raib tu ariam air fairge?	<i>Were you ever on sea?</i>

POSSESSIVE.

1. The possessive pronouns *mo*, *do*, *a*, *ar*, and *bur*, are always placed before their nouns; as, *mo ceann*, *my head*; *do cos*, *thy foot*.

2. *Mo*, *do*, and *a*, *his*, aspirate their substantives; as, *mo gort*, *my corn*; *do sron*, *thy nose*; *a ceann*, *his head*; *but *a ceann*, *her head*.

3. *Mo* before *f*, or a vowel, loses *o*; as, *manam*, *my soul*; *m feoil*, *my flesh*.. *Do* before a vowel, is changed into *h*; before *f*, into *d*, or *t*; as, *hanam*, *thy soul*; *dfeoil*, or *tfeoil*, *thy flesh*. *A*, *her*, prefixes *h* to the following vowel; as, *a hanam*, *her soul*.

4. *Ar*, *bur*, and *a*, *their*, eclipse the following consonant, except *s*; and prefix *n* to the following vowel; as, *ar natair*, *our father*; *a ndia*, *their God*; *bnr nuaman*, *your terror*.

5. For the manner in which the possessive pronouns are combined with *le*, *ua*, *do*, and *ann*; see page 40. To which add *fam*, *fad*, *fan*, and *far*, compounded of *fa*, *about*, and *mo*, *do*, *a*, and *ar*; in which manner they are used before vowels, and

sometimes before aspirated consonants; as, *lem aire, with my care; led toil, with your will.*

The construction of the possessive pronouns promiscuously exemplified.

A bfaca tu mo g�ardasa?	<i>Did you see my garden?</i>
Tar liom go bfeicfe tu mo lubgort,	<i>Come with me until you see my garden.</i>
Dean air mo �sonsa e,	<i>Do it for my sake.</i>
Ca bfuil do leabair?	<i>Where is your book?</i>
Go de dimtig air a cuid peannad?	<i>What has become of his pen?</i>
Bhfuil duil agad a dul fa na nd��in?	<i>Have you a mind to go to them?</i>
Ta m'atair is mo matair tinn,	<i>My father and mother are sick.</i>
Do �bris an capull a �srian sa agastar,	<i>The horse broke his bridle, and his halter.</i>
Bheara se aris sib go d��tuig bur naitreac,	<i>He shall bring you again to the land of your fathers.</i>
Ar natair a ta air neam,	<i>Our father who art in heaven.</i>
Do rinne si a tig,	<i>She builded her house.</i>
Bhfuil sib a tract fam atairse?	<i>Are you talking of my father?</i>
Thug mesgeula domatair	<i>I gave tidings to my father.</i>
Go bfuair me litir om ingean,	<i>That I got a letter from my daughter.</i>

RELATIVE.

1. The relative agrees with its antecedent; as, an t   a tig, *the person who comes.*

2. When a is used to denote the owner or possessor of any thing, it takes r; as, an fear ar leis tu, *the man to whom you belong.*

Which,

Which, compounded with do, makes dar; as, an fear dar cèile tu, *the person whose wife you are.*

With do and ba, it makes darab, or darb; as, bean darb ainm Maire, *a woman whose name was Mary.*

With le, it makes ler; as, ce be ler mian, *whoever has a desire.*

With le and ba, it makes lerb; as, ce be lerb aill, *whoever had a wish.*

3. As the relative always comes before the verb, and has no inflexion, it must be determined by the verb itself, or the noun following, whether the relative denotes the agent or the object; as, an fear a buailim, *the man whom I strike*; an fear a buailas me, *the man who strikes me.*

4. The relative is often omitted, when it is either preceded or followed by a vowel, or an aspirated consonant; as, an giolla tug a gearran leis, *the boy that brought the horse with him*; an fear ólas an éead deoc, *the man who takes the first drink*; buid sionnaic bi ann, *it was a fox that was there.*

The construction of relative pronouns promiscuously exemplified.

An fear ler bualad me, *The man by whom I was struck.*

An fear a buaileas se, *The man whom he strikes.*

An fear a buaileas è, *The man who strikes him.*

Si sin an aindear a labair leat, *That is the damsel who spoke to you.*

An è so an hata ùr a ceannaig tu? *Is this the new hat that you bought?*

Ta eolus agam air an fear a raib tu caint leis, *I know the man with whom you were talking.*

Carad dilios, ann a gcuiriom muinntu, *A dear friend, in whom I place confidence.*

Ta fios agam ca air a bfuil tu smuainead, *I know of what you are thinking.*

Is meanar don te ar leis è,	<i>Happy is the man who possesses it.</i>
Is mairg don te ler mian è,	<i>Wretched is the man who desires it.</i>
Is mairg don te dar ci-neamhuin a fàgail,	<i>Wretched is the man whose fate it is to get it.</i>
An toglac cuaid tart,	<i>The man that went past.</i>

INTERROGATIVE.

1. The interrogative pronouns *cia*, *ce*, *ei*, and *ciad* agree with their objects or respondents, in gender, and number; as, *cia*, or *ce* an fear? *who is the man?* *duine uasal*, *a gentleman*; *ci fein?* *who is she?* *baintigearua*, *a lady*; *ciad?* *who are they?* *daoine mora*, *great men*.

2. The neuter verb is never expressed with the interrogative pronoun; as, *cia misi?* *who am I?*

3. The interrogatives always precede the verb or preposition by which they are governed; as, *cia o bfuair tu e?* *from whom did you get it?*

The construction of the interrogative pronouns promiscuously exemplified.

Go de an munmur sin ort?	<i>What muttering do you make?</i>
Creud is ciall do sin?	<i>What is the meaning of that?</i>
Cia fa bfuil tu faiteac?	<i>Why are you timorous?</i>
Cia he, or cia an fear sin a labair leat?	<i>Who is that man who spoke with you?</i>
Cia hi, or ci an bean sin a dul tart?	<i>Who is that woman going past?</i>
Creud a beir eagla ort?	<i>What brings fear upon you?</i>
Go de ta tu ag iarraig?	<i>What are you seeking?</i>
A tigearna, cia coimneodhus ann do tabernacuil?	<i>Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle?</i>

Ci aca is mò, mfallainse no dfallainse?	<i>Which is larger, my mantle or your mantle?</i>
Cia hiad, or ciad fein a ta teacht a steach.	<i>Who are they coming in?</i>
Ca leis a raib tu aniu?	<i>With whom were you to day?</i>
Cia buail tu?	<i>Whom did you strike?</i>

DEMONSTRATIVE.

1. The demonstrative pronouns immediately follow the nouns or adjectives with which they are connected; as, an bean sin, *that woman*; an duine so, *this man*; na daoine uasal ud, *those gentlemen*.

* *Except*, when the neuter verb is understood; for it is never expressed with demonstratives; as, so an fear, *this is the man*.

2. When so is joined to a noun, whose last vowel is broad, it is commonly changed into sa; but, if the last vowel is small, into se; as, an fearsa, *this man*; an fàilse, *this ring*.

3. The pronouns creud, gode, cia, &c. are commonly used, without interrogation, as demonstratives; as, ta fios agam go de a dearfa, *I know what you will say*.

The construction of the demonstrative pronouns promiscuously exemplified.

Labair leis an duine uasal sin,	<i>Speak to that gentleman.</i>
Ni fiú a dadam na hub- laig ud eile,	<i>Those other apples are worth nothing.</i>
A dtaitnean so leat?	<i>Does this please you?</i>
Go de saoilas tu de siu?	<i>What do you think of that?</i>
Cuinnig so, agus tabair dam sin,	<i>Keep this, and give me that.</i>
Measan tu go de deirig dosan?	<i>Do you imagine what happened to them?</i>
	Taisbean

Taisbean a leabair sin dam,	<i>Shew me that book.</i>
Taid na tigthead so fíor aluinn,	<i>These houses are very fine.</i>
Ba subailceac na rioġna iad súd,	<i>Yon ladies were very cheerful.</i>
A bface ta an aindir ud eile?	<i>Did you see yon other damsel?</i>
Se so an fear a cas orainn a ndé,	<i>This is the man who met us yesterday.</i>
An é so a bealaċ go Ard- maċa?	<i>Is this the way to Ar- magh?</i>
Nil fios agam ciaca beal- ac is fearr,	<i>I know not which of the roads is best.</i>
An bfuil fios agad cia he an duine uasal sin?	<i>Do you know who that gentleman is?</i>

COMPOUND.

1. The compound pronouns agam, liom, orm, and uaim are commonly used, with the verbs bi, tarr, and as, or is, instead of the regular verbs; in the following manner.

2. Agam originally signifies *with me*; but is also used, with the verb, *of being*, to supply the place of the verb *to have*; as, a bfana tu agam a noct? *will you stay with me tonight?* ta caraíd agam a mbaile at cliat, *I have a friend at Dublin* (120).

3. Liom originally signifies *with, by, for, or to me*, &c. From hence it is used,

First, to express belonging to;

Secondly, to denote desire;

Thirdly, thought or opinion; and

Fourthly, power; as, (121)

Da dtiucfa liom anois,	<i>If you would come with me now.</i>
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Go de is mian leat a raġad liomsa?	<i>What is it your desire to say with (or to) me?</i>
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Fan

Fan leis, ma tig lib,	<i>Wait with (or for) him, if you can.</i>
An leo fèin an carbad?	<i>Is the carriage their own?</i>
Mas toil leat labairt leis arís,	<i>If it is your will to speak to him again.</i>
Dar liom go bfeadfa ùl leo amaraç,	<i>I think you might go with them to-morrow.</i>
Is fada leo fuireac go Luan,	<i>They think it long to stay till Monday.</i>
Ni tig liom a ùl lib,	<i>I cannot go with you.</i>

4. Orm originally signifies *upon me*. Hence it is used to denote the passive affections of both body and mind; as,

Cuir do leine ort,	<i>Put on your shirt.</i>
Ta tart orm, agus fuaçt orrta,	<i>I am hungry, and they are cold.</i>
Ta pian cinn uirre,	<i>She has a head-ach.</i>
Nil baoçal air,	<i>There is no danger of him.</i>

5. Chugam, *unto me*, is used to denote the object to which any thing tends; and has always a verb of motion, expressed or understood, before it; as,

Tigid èugamsa sibse uile a bfuilti faoi an ualaç,	<i>Come unto me all ye that are laden.</i>
An tseacòmhuise (ata ag teac) èuguinn,	<i>The week (that is coming) to us: i. e. next week.</i>
Tabair aran dam—tabair aran èugam,	<i>Give bread to me—bring bread to me.</i>
Tabair sgian dam—cuir sgian èugam,	<i>Give me a knife—send me a knife.</i>

6. Uaim originally signifies *from me*. Hence it is used,

First, to imply want, in opposition to agam;
Secondly, to denote a desire of having; as,

Fan uaim—tabair uait e,	<i>Stay from me—give it from you.</i>
Ta an tairgiot sin uaim anois,	<i>I want that money now.</i>
Go de ta uaibse, a bua-caillig?	<i>What do ye want, boys?</i>

The use of the other compound pronouns will be seen in the following table.

The construction of the compound pronouns promiscuously exemplified.

Is fritir an éos sin agad,	<i>That is a sore foot you have.</i>
Ba mór a leatrom ort e,	<i>It was a great oppression to you.</i>
Thug an uile duine mil-leoin air,	<i>Every man gave blame to him.</i>
Is tuirseac liom aimsir duineonta,	<i>Bad weather is tiresome to me.</i>
Bionn aimsir duineonta trom orm,	<i>Bad weather is heavy on me.</i>
Ni comortas isi leisean,	<i>She is not to be compared to him.</i>
Ni biann fearg air,	<i>There will be no anger on him; i. e. he will not be angry.</i>
Car leis an bosga beag?	<i>Whose is the little box?</i>
Ca huair a cuireas tu chuige è?	<i>When will you send it to him?</i>
Tabair eugamsa è?	<i>Bring it to me.</i>
Nil fios agam ca hainm ata air,	<i>I do not know his name.</i>
Go de dubairt se umad-sa?	<i>What did he say about you?</i>
Niar misde liom è,	<i>I do not think it worse.</i>

Ni

Ni còir muinigin a ùr a gceactar aca,	<i>No confidence should be placed in either of them.</i>
Cia aca dona rioznaib is mo cròd?	<i>Which of the ladies has most portion?</i>
Feadam, mas aill liom, Bain na butaisig so diom, A mbaine me an casog diot?	<i>I can, if I chuse. Take these boots off me. Shall I take the coat off you?</i>
Sul ar ùrmar ar nualac dinn, Saoilim gur bain siad go leor diobta, Go de so ta uait?	<i>Before we put our bur- den off us. I think they took enough from them. What is this you want?</i>
Fuair me trì pigin dèag uait, Ta eagla orm go bfuil aigid eigin ag teact orm, Go de ta uirrisi?	<i>I got thirteen pence from you. I am afraid that there is some illness coming on me. What ails her?</i>
Nil fonn ortusan a beit bfad ann so, Ni ceilinnse an dadam ort, Ba maìt liom, a beit caint leat, Seal beag, da m' aill leat eisteact liom, Cuirfear giolla is capull leat, Car leis a gearran beag?	<i>They are not desirous to be long here. I would not conceal any thing from you. I would wish to speak with you. A little while, if you please to hear me. A boy and horse will be sent with you. To whom belongs the lit- tle horse?</i>
Ma tig leat, fan go mbimid uile leat, Ni tig liom fanmuint agad a noct, Bfeidir nae mbiad se aige,	<i>If you can, wait till we be all with you. I cannot stay with you to-night. Perhaps he would not have it.</i>

Cuir do lam form,	<i>Put your hand over me.</i>
Ta eadaic glan fùd is torad,	<i>There are clean cloaths over you and under you.</i>
Chuaid fuaict an geimrig torainn,	<i>The cold of winter is gone over us (i. e. past.)</i>
Cuir cùgam an taran,	<i>Send unto me the bread.</i>
Cia sgriob an litir cuice,	<i>Who wrote the letter un- to her?</i>
Thainic se cùguinn areir,	<i>He came unto us last night.</i>
Na dean foémoid fùinn,	<i>Do not mock us.</i>
Suid sios tamal, cuir cataoir fùd,	<i>Sit down a while, put a chair under you (i. e. take a chair).</i>
Is mait liom gur dubairt tu sin,	<i>I am glad you said that.</i>
Nil mian macnais anois orm,	<i>I have no desire now of sportiveness.</i>
Nil fios agamsa go de ta aige, aicd b'feidir go b'fuil fios aicese,	<i>I do not know what he has, but perhaps she knows.</i>
Go de is mian leat a rağa liomsa?	<i>What do you wish to say to me?</i>
Nil siad a brat a dadam oruinne,	<i>They are not looking for any thing from us.</i>
Fuaramar carta gaic la uabta,	<i>We got a quart each day from them.</i>
Ta luac a bainne uaim,	<i>I want the price of the milk.</i>
Cia bi an so romuinn?	<i>Who was here before us?</i>
Cuire me an clocasa umam,	<i>I will put this cloak about me.</i>
Biod siad a caint umad,	<i>Let them talk about you.</i>
Seasam eadrom is e,	<i>Stand between me and him.</i>
Do bainead fuil asam fa do,	<i>Blood was taken from me twice.</i>

Nil

Nil moran eadruinn,	<i>There is not much between us.</i>
Chuaid si roime san tslige,	<i>She went before him in the way.</i>
Raca se cugaib amaraç,	<i>He will go to you to-morrow.</i>
Cuirige uaib è,	<i>Send it from you.</i>
Nar cuiread sgeula cùca?	<i>Was word sent to them?</i>
Go de sin a bain tu di?	<i>What is it that you took from her?</i>
Na bain a sgian diom,	<i>Do not take the knife from me.</i>
Ma imtigean siad ro- muinn, bearamoid	<i>If they depart before us, we shall overtake them.</i>
orra,	
Cuir leaba glas luacra fum,	<i>Put a bed of green rushes under me.</i>
Nil go leor fuinn,	<i>There is not enough under us.</i>
Naç bfuil dùil agad a teact cùguinne?	<i>Have you not a mind to come to us?</i>
Naç mbeid tu aguinne a maraç?	<i>Will you not be with us to-morrow?</i>
Do leig se osna trom as,	<i>He gave a heavy groan.</i>
Bhi conrad eatorra,	<i>There was an agreement between them.</i>

INCREASE OF PRONOUNS, NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.

1. For the manner in which the increase is made, in pronouns, nouns, and adjectives, see page 43.

2. In the same manner, the increase may be made in verbs, if the pronoun be not expressed; as, *deirimse an fìrinne*, is *ni creidirse me*, *I say the truth, and you do not believe me*; *bfuil tu ar ti mo bua-ladsa?* *are you about to strike me?*

3. The

3. The use of the increase may be always ascertained, by considering the emphatical pronoun in the sentence; as, is laidre mo càpallsa no do càpallsa, *my horse is stronger than yours.*

4. Hence, when a question is asked, the personal pronoun, in the answer, always receives the increase; as, cia rinne so? misi, *no tusa, who did this, I, or you. (122.)*

The use of the increase promiscuously exemplified.

Da račfasa liom aniu, *If you would go with me*
račfuinnse leatsa amarač, *to-day, I would go with*
you to-morrow.

Is deise ar dtirne no bur *Our country is hand-*
dtirse, *somer than your coun-*
try.

Is iomda la bi d'atairise *Many a day were your*
is m'atairise air an iul, *father and my father*
together.

Ca bfuil bur dtiarna *Where is your young*
ogsa? *lord?*

An è so do hata ùrsa? *Is this your new hat?*

Ta an maor ar ti bur *The officer is about to*
gceangailse a gearcair, *bind you in prison.*

Do cuadarsan uile a *They all went into coun-*
geomairle, *cil.*

Se so a cota mòrsan, *This is his great coat.*

Is cosmuil an teadač sin *That cloth is like yours.*

le d'eadacsá,

An raib sise air a tir? *Was she in the country?*

Chuaid sise agus mise *She and I went to the*
cum na foraise, *forest.*

Nil se agam, arsa mise, *I have it not, said I.*

Act a dubairt seisean go *But he said that he saw*
bfaca se agam air mai- *it with me in the*
din è, *morning.*

An abraimse breug? *Do I tell a lie?*

Dairis

Dairis si dàmsa gur	<i>She told me that she</i>
sgriob si cuige,	<i>wrote to him.</i>
Ca huair a cuireas tu	<i>When will you send word</i>
sgeula cùcasan?	<i>to them?</i>
Nar cuir siadsan sgeula	<i>Did they send word to</i>
cùgadsa?	<i>you?</i>
Dean sin ar a sonsa,	<i>Do that for her sake.</i>
Dheanuinn ni ar bit air	<i>I would do any thing for</i>
a sonsan,	<i>his sake.</i>
Is mò mo tìgse no a	<i>My house is larger than</i>
tìgsean,	<i>his.</i>
Is leisean ata me caint,	<i>It is to him I am talk-</i>
agus ni leatsa,	<i>ing, and not to you.</i>
Thug sise dòsan aris è,	<i>She gave it to him again.</i>
Do geall tu dàmsa è,	<i>You promised it to me.</i>
A dtìobarfa cuid de sin	<i>Would you give part of</i>
dàmsa?	<i>that to me?</i>
Beidmid rompasan a ma-	<i>We shall be before them</i>
rac,	<i>to-morrow.</i>
Niar tug tu aon ubal	<i>You did not give one ap-</i>
duinne,	<i>ple to us.</i>

VERB.

CONCORD.

1. A verb agrees with its nominative, in number and person; as, do sgriob se, *he wrote*; tan-gadar na daoine, *the men came*.

2. Two or more nouns singular, joined together, will have a verb singular; as, tainic misi agus tusa, *I and you came*; ta m'atair is mo màtair tinn, *my father and mother are sick*.

3. The

3. The nominative usually follows the verb; as, *tainic an fear, the man came*: sometimes with a branch of the sentence intervening; as, *tainic, air an mball, fear an tige asteac, the man of the house, immediately, came in.*

4. The relative and interrogative pronouns always come before the verbs with which they agree; as, *an te a tig go minic, the man who comes often; cia feadas seasam? who can stand?* (123.)

5. When the personal termination of the verb is used, the pronoun is omitted; as, *rinneamar, or rinne sinn an ni so, we did this thing.* (124.)

* The pronoun is generally used with the second, and third persons, except in answering a question; as, *sgrioban tu go ceart, you write well: an sgriobam go ceart? do I write well? sgriobair, you do.* (125.)

* The pronoun is never used with the first and second persons singular of the subjunctive consuetudinal; as, *da dtigfeá liomsa, had you come with me; da mbuailfinn an fear, had I struck the man.*

6. The infinitive has its agent in the accusative, expressed or understood, before it; as, *is mait dibse me a fuireacá, it is good for you that I remain.*

7. The active participle has its agent expressed in the dative, when the same person is agent to the following verb; as, *iar na faicsin an tíg, tainic se asteac, he, having seen the house, came in; ar mbeit duinn ar ndaoine oga, bí sinn a gcuideacá acéile, when we were young, we kept company together; ag gcluinsin sin don tseanduine, gab se tairis air an taob eile, the old man, hearing this, passed by on the other side.* (126.)

8. The present participle, with the verb *bí*, is always used when the continuance of a thing is expressed; as, *ta me ag leagad mo leabar, I am reading my book.* (127.)

9. The

9. The consuetudinal tense is used when a habit, or custom, is expressed; as, *ca mbionn tu gac la, where are you every day?* (128.)

10. The future participle passive often follows nouns, or adjectives, to denote the object that is to be affected; as, *greannar le faicsin, pleasant to be seen; ta arbar le bualad, there is corn to be threshed; ta na bat le na bleagan, the cows are to be milked.* (129.)

GOVERNMENT.

11. Verbs transitive require their objects, in the accusative, after their agents; as, *do buail me fear, I struck a man.*

* The relative, and interrogative pronouns come before the verbs that govern them; as, *an te a buail me, the man whom I struck; go de glacas tu? what will you take?*

12. Verbs signifying advantage or disadvantage require also the object of the benefit, or injury, in the dative; as, *d'umlaig se doib, he obeyed them; do hinsiad dam, it was told to me; do tug me leabar duit, I gave a book to you.*

13. Verbs of comparing, and taking away, require the ablative of the object of comparison, or deprivation; as, *do slad si mo ceadfaid uaim, she stole my heart from me; samlaigim tu le crann gan torad, I compare you to a tree without fruit; do bainead uata e, it was taken from them.*

14. The infinitive, and participles active, require the genitive; as, *ta me dul do ceannac brata, I am going to buy malt; bi se ag iarraid a mna, he was looking for his wife; iar mbualad an dorais, having struck the door; ar ti deanam urnaigte, about to make prayer.*—See Government of Nouns, rule 12, p. 96.

* If the object be a masculine noun, it is aspirated;

rated; as, ta me ag gearrad crainn, *I am cutting a tree.* (130.)

15. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as, euaid se do foglam a leigèin, *he went to learn his lesson.* (131.)

The concord and government of verbs promiscuously exemplified.

Tabair mo leine dam,	<i>Give me my shirt.</i>
Gad' èuige naè gcatan tu do stocaige duba?	<i>Why do you not ——— your black stockings?</i>
Ni an èos fritir an bròg cumaing.	<i>The strait shoe makes the foot sore.</i>
Naè bfaca tu riam è?	<i>Did you never see it?</i>
Na taob' tu fein le daoib' nib' leama,	<i>Do not trust yourself with imprudent people,</i>
Comnaigean sesean a mbruigin mòir,	<i>He dwells in a large house.</i>
Bhfuil tu ar ti mo bua- lad?	<i>Are you about to strike me?</i>
Tabair aire don deag- bean,	<i>Attend to the lady.</i>
Ta bean a tige ag tiaga dige,	<i>The housewife is warm- ing a drink.</i>
Bhi bean a tige ar ti deoc a tiagad,	<i>The housewife was about to warm a drink.</i>
Ta fear a tige ag dul a codlad,	<i>The man of the house is going to sleep.</i>
Ta se sgriobad a cleacda,	<i>He is writing his exer- cise.</i>
Ta me aga foglaim anois,	<i>I am learning it now.</i>
Ce go gcainfèa me,	<i>Though you should dis- praise me.</i>
Thaisbein me do an litir a sgriob tu eugam,	<i>I shewed him the letter that you wrote to me.</i>
A mbearfeà mise leat?	<i>Would you bring me with you?</i>
Ca raib' tu anè?	<i>Where were you yester- day?</i>

Nar aitrís sí duit ca mead a bfuair sí?	<i>Did she tell you how much she got?</i>
Go de ata siad ar tí dea- nam?	<i>What are they about to do?</i>
An te naé dean staidir ní biann se foglumta, An fear a bí leis aniué,	<i>He that does not study will not be learned. The man that was with him to-day.</i>
Car cuir tú mo bata?	<i>Where did you put my staff?</i>
Fiafraíó sin do dhuine eigin eile, Feadam a dúl ait air bit, Ní raib aé aon ubal apuid ann, a tug me dísi,	<i>Ask that of some other man. I can go any place. There was but one ripe apple, which I gave to her.</i>
Bain do éloca díot, Na cuir araíó orra, Beid me smuainead oruibse, Raéfuinn leat arís,	<i>Take your cloak off you. Do not heed them. I shall be thinking of you. I would go with you again.</i>
Go de éuireas tú fuinne?	<i>What will you put under us?</i>
Da mbiadfasa liom ní leigfé an teagal do mo bualad, Bhí seisean ga bualadsa, Bhfuil síb ar tí ar mbua- ladne?	<i>If you had been with me, fear would let him strike me. He was beating her. Are you about to beat us?</i>
Dean airís air a beacán binn, A díulas gaé blat bias air a éoil, Bíod sinn crionnaé co- smuil leis, Agus cuimníde air an uair naé dtig air ais, Thaisbein se é féin beo,	<i>Take example by the bee, That sucks each blossom of the tree; Let us, like it, be timely wise, And mind the hour, that quickly flies. He shewed himself alive.</i>

Ar ngabail an cupain cuige, ar mbreit bui- deacaís do, a dubairt se,	<i>Having taken the cup, and given thanks, he said.</i>
Ag gairm a deisciobal do, tug se neart agus cumaícta doib,	<i>Calling his disciples to him, he gave them strength and power.</i>
Iarr deoc air mnaoi an tig,	<i>Ask a drink from the woman of the house.</i>
Iarr air Mhaire deoc a tabairt duit,	<i>Ask Mary to give a drink to you.</i>
Ta slad ga mbualadh,	<i>They are a beating, or, they are beating them.</i>
Ta sibse ga bur mbualadh,	<i>You are a beating.</i>
Guidimse air Dhia,	<i>I pray to God.</i>
Guidim tu a Thigearna,	<i>I pray thee, O Lord.</i>
Labair le m' a'tair,	<i>Speak to my father.</i>
Labair Bearla, ma tig leat,	<i>Speak English, if you can.</i>
Taobham le Dia mo corp is m'anam,	<i>I commit to God my body and my soul.</i>
Beid me iar do bualadh,	<i>I will be after beating you; i. e. I will have beaten you.</i>
Ta me iar teacht o hAl- bain,	<i>I am after coming from Scotland; i. e. I have just come.</i>
Ta a matair agus a deirb- siur anagaid na gno- taide sin,	<i>Her mother and sister are against that busi- ness.</i>
Iar leigeadh an tsoisgeil do,	<i>He having read the gos- pel.</i>
Fear da ngoirtear (ainm) Eoin,	<i>A man who is called John.</i>
Oltar linn do slainte fein,	<i>Your health is drunk by us.</i>
Duistgear leo an ilid míol,	<i>The unhorned doe is raised by them.</i>

REFLECTED VERBS.

1. Reflected verbs are used to express a state of being, or an action terminating with the doer of it; as, *codlain, I sleep; seasam, I stand.*

2. Whenever duration is expressed, or understood, the circumlocution, with the verb *bi*, is used; as, *bi mé mo codlad ar fead an oidce, I was asleep all night: ta se na seasam, he is standing.* (132.)

Reflected Verbs promiscuously exemplified.

Ta sinne nar gcodlad	<i>We are sleeping under</i>
faoi sgat na gcrann,	<i>the shade of the trees.</i>
An bfuil sise na suide,	<i>Is she sitting.</i>
Ni head, aet ta seisean	<i>No, but he is sitting.</i>
na suide,	
Car codail tu a reir?	<i>Where did you sleep last</i>
	<i>night?</i>
Na codail nios mo,	<i>Do not sleep any more.</i>
Beid siadsan na seasam,	<i>They will be standing.</i>
Do tost misi mar duine	<i>I was silent as a dumb</i>
balb,	<i>man.</i>
Bhi me mo comnaig a	<i>I was living in Dublin,</i>
mBaile at cliat,	
Na seasam ann sin,	<i>Do not stand there.</i>
Bhi me mo dusgad abfad	<i>I was awake long before</i>
roime lo.	<i>day.</i>
Bhi seisean na dusgad	<i>He was awake before me,</i>
romam, agus do daisg	<i>and he awakened me.</i>
se me,	
Bi do tost,	<i>Be silent,</i>
Do codail me a nDun-	<i>I slept in Dundalk.</i>
dealgan,	
Bhi me mo codlad areir,	<i>I was sleeping last night.</i>

AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. The auxiliaries *bi*, *is*, or *as*, and *tig*, with their inflexions, are elegantly used to supply the place of all verbs denoting *possession*, *want*, *power*, *necessity*, or any *affection of the body*, or *mind*.

2. *Bi* is used with *agam*, *orm*, and *uaim*; *is*, or *as*, with *dam*, and *liom*; *tig*, with *liom* only; *as*, (133.)

Ta sgian agam,	<i>I have a knife.</i>
Ni bfuil sgian agam,	<i>I have not a knife.</i>
Ta sgian uaim,	<i>I want a knife.</i>
Ni tig liom a deanam,	<i>I cannot do it.</i>
Is eigin dam sgriobad,	<i>I must write.</i>
Ta grad agam air Dhia,	<i>I love God.</i>
Ta fuaict orm,	<i>I am cold.</i>
Is liom sin fòs,	<i>That is mine too.</i>

3. *Is*, or *as*, simply denotes the object in itself; but *ta* always denotes it as connected with some circumstance.

Hence, *is* affirms simply of its object, although that object be expressed by two or more words; *as*, is me Domnall, *I am Donald*; *is* fuar an oidce i, *it is a cold night*. But *ta* has a twofold object, and shews the subject and predicate distinctly from each other; *ta* Domnall ag an doras, *Donald is at the door*; *ta* an oidce ruar, *the night is cold*. (134.)

Hence also, the interrogative, of *as*, is *an*, used in enquiring after any inherent quality of the subject; *as*, an tu Domnall? *are you Donald?* *is* me, *I am*.

But the interrogative, of *bi*, is *bfuil*, used in enquiring after any occasional quality, or circumstance; *as*, bfuil Domnall ag an doras? *is Donald at the door?* *ata*, *he is*.

4. When

4. When *as*, or *is*, *ba*, and *bud*, come in contact with vowels, they are contracted into *s*, *b*, or *m*; *as*,

Mas (ma is) tu fear an tige,	<i>If you are the man of the house.</i>
Bean darb (dar ba) ainm Eblin,	<i>A woman whose name was Evelina.</i>
Da maill (ma aill) leat eisteact liom,	<i>If it were agreeable to you to listen to me.</i>
Bfearr (ba fearr) 'daisa beit mo tost,	<i>It were better for me to be silent.</i>

5. *Ba*, and *bud*, aspirate the following mutable consonants; *as*, *bud* *maít* liom, *I would wish*.

6. The auxiliary *bi*, with the preposition *ann*, is used to express existence; *as*, *ta* *subailce ann*, *there is a virtue*; *bi* *duine ann*, *there was a man*. (135.)

The construction of the auxiliary verbs promiscuously exemplified.

An tu Seamus? is me,	<i>Are you James? I am.</i>
Bhfuil tu tinn? ataim,	<i>Are you sick? I am.</i>
Ta an oidce dorca,	<i>The night is dark.</i>
Is dorca an oidce i,	<i>It is a dark night.</i>
Bfearr liom a beit marb,	<i>I had rather be dead.</i>
Is girseac beag i,	} <i>She is a little wench.</i>
Ta si na girsig big,	
Ta eac maít ag m' atair,	<i>My father has a good horse.</i>
An leatsa an peanna so? is liomsa e.	<i>Is this pen yours? it is mine.</i>
Go de ta 'di ort?	<i>What is a wanting to you?</i>
An è so do busga snaoin? is ead.	<i>Is this your snuff-box? it is.</i>
Nil amrus agam ann,	<i>I have no doubt.</i>

A ndearna

A ndearna duine air bit riam amrus fa Dhia a beit ann?	<i>Did ever any man doubt of the existence of a God?</i>
Nil cuid agam de,	<i>I have no part of it.</i>
Ta fuaict orm anois, agus bi tart mor orm ag teaict asteac dam,	<i>I am cold now, and I was very thirsty when I came in.</i>
Bheara me an tairgiod duit a marac ma tig liom,	<i>I will give the money to you to-morrow if I can.</i>
Bfearr liom go dtiocfa leat a tabairt aniu,	<i>I would rather you could have given it to day.</i>
An leat fein an cior enaim?	<i>Is the ivory comb your own?</i>
Is liom; agus is liom an sgatan fòs.	<i>It is mine; and the look- ing-glass is mine also.</i>
Da mbiad airgiod agam,	<i>If I had money.</i>
Ta ublaige uadfa,	<i>They want apples.</i>
Bhfuil tu tinn? ni bfui- lim,	<i>Are you sick? I am not.</i>
An tu an maor? ni me.	<i>Are you the officer? I am not.</i>
'Sionnan sin le rad agus, gur bionnan iadaraon,	<i>That is the same as to say, that they were both alike.</i>
Ba doiligh dam è.	<i>It were difficult for me.</i>
Bhfuil tu fuar? taim.	<i>Are you cold? I am.</i>
Dob è an fear a bairde san mbuidin,	<i>He was the tallest man in the company.</i>
Dob i an bean a bailne drea,	<i>She was the most beau- tiful woman.</i>
Da ma leat è, ni biad m'ainmse ann,	<i>If it were yours, my name would not be in it.</i>
An leatsa an sgian so?	<i>Is this knife yours?</i>
Ni liom anois è,	<i>It is not mine now.</i>
Mas leis è tabair do è.	<i>If it is his, give it to him.</i>
Bhfuil nair uirre?	<i>Is she ashamed?</i>
An raib mo leabarsa agad?	<i>Had you my book?</i>

An

An raib foidigea t orra? *Did they think long?*
 Is sine ar m  tairne na *Our mother is older than*
 bur m  tairse, *yours.*
 Ta bur mba sa san gcoill, *Your cows are in the wood.*

ADVERB.

1. The following adverbs aspirate the words that follow them thus;

Ni, niar, *not*, and nar? na ar? *not?* aspirate and prefix h to vowels;

Do, and a, *to*, aspirate infinitives;

Do, *sign of the preter*, aspirates active verbs;

Ro, *very*, aspirates adjectives; and,

All the adverbial particles aspirate the words with which they are compounded; as, (136)

Niar tainic aon duine *No man came with him.*
 leis,

Is co ir duinn urnaig do, *We ought to pray every*
 or a  deanam ga  la, *day.*

Do buail me an fear eile, *I struck the other man.*

Ta an maidin ro f  ar, *The morning is very cold.*

Ta se na duine neim  lic, *He is a foolish man.*

Ni hamluig ta, *It is not so.*

2. Na , *not*, and ca? *where?* eclipse active verbs; and

Iar, *sign of the preter participle*, eclipses it; as, (137)

Na  dtig le  ce siub  l, *She cannot walk.*

Iar mbual  d an dorais, *Having struck the door.*

Cambionn sena comnuig? *Where does he dwell?*

3. Adverbs signifying proximity, require the dative; as, ta se angar dam, *he is near me.* (138.)

4. The following adverbs require the ablative;
viz. (139.)

Abos, <i>on this side.</i>	Asteac, <i>within.</i>
Abfad, <i>afar.</i>	Go leor, <i>enough,</i>
Amaç, <i>out.</i>	and the like; as,
Anall, <i>tall, beyond.</i>	

Fan a bos aguinne,	<i>Stay on this side with us.</i>
Ta se abfad ona tig,	<i>He is far from his house.</i>
Chuaid si amaç as an tir,	<i>She went out of the coun-</i>
	<i>try.</i>
D'it me go leor don biad,	<i>I eat enough of the meat.</i>

The construction of adverbs promiscuously exemplified.

Nar eirig tu go moç?	<i>Did you arise early?</i>
Tamull beag na diaigsin,	<i>A little while after that.</i>
Seal beag roime,	<i>A little while before.</i>
Niar còdail me moran arèir,	<i>I did not sleep much last night.</i>
Bhi me, uair no do, ar ti cur orm,	<i>I was, once or twice, about to put on my cloaths.</i>
Ta dùil agam a dul as baile amaraç,	<i>I intend to go from home to-morrow.</i>
Ca luair a tiucfas si air a hais?	<i>When will she come back again?</i>
Ca fada o pòsadh i?	<i>How long is it since she was married?</i>
Do posadh anuraig i,	<i>She was married last year.</i>
Eirig go clisde,	<i>Rise quickly.</i>
Na dèan amuil, feasda,	<i>Do not delay, henceforth.</i>
Is annam a teigimse sios cuca,	<i>I seldom go down to them.</i>
Is minic a ffair me cuireadh,	<i>I was often invited.</i>

Thig se air uairib,	<i>He comes sometimes.</i>	
Deirim naçar ioc se en- feorlin,	<i>I say that he did not pay a farthing.</i>	
Nar imtig an fear, a bi annso arèir?	<i>Did the man depart, who was here last night?</i>	
Nior diol se an dadam,	<i>He did not pay any.</i>	
Carb as do?	<i>From whence is he?</i>	
Ca ndeacaid se?	<i>Where went he?</i>	
Ca huair a dimtig se?	<i>When did he go?</i>	
Naè dtuigean tu me?	<i>Don't you understand me?</i>	
Gud as naè neistean tu liom?	<i>Why do you not hearken to me?</i>	
Ni cuiread se sùim ann,	<i>He would make no ac- count of it.</i>	
Càit a bfuil se anois?	<i>Where is he now?</i>	
Car fag tu è?	<i>Where did you leave him?</i>	
Suid anaice liom,	<i>Sit near me.</i>	
Na tar imo còir,	}	<i>Do not come near me.</i>
Na tar angar dam,		
Na tar abfagus dam,		
Suid go dluit le mo taob,		
B'fada liom amuig tu,		<i>Sit close by my side.</i>
Is fada d'fan tu tall,		<i>I thought long when you were abroad.</i>
Ca huair a tainic tu anall?		<i>You staid long behind.</i>
Is cian o cuaid tu anonn,		<i>When did you come over?</i>
Is gearr go raça me siar aris,		<i>It is long since you went over.</i>
Cia he sin a dtaob siar diot?		<i>It is a short time, till I will go over again.</i>
Cia he sin a dtaob tall diot?		<i>Who is that behind you?</i>
Bfearr liom beit tall, na bos,		<i>Who is that beyond you?</i>
Na bi dul siar 's aniar,		<i>I would rather be beyond, than on this side.</i>
		<i>Do not go back and for- ward.</i>

Ta se dul nunn 's anall,
Na bi dul sìos is suas,
Sgeul a èuala me cian o
sòin,

On fear crionna, a tainic
a gcèin,
Gur glas na mullaig b'fadh
uainn,

Ta an taran sin ro mait,
Do' buailead è le duine
cile,

An mar sin ata?
Nar dìol se na fàca?
Da ririb' ata me,
Crèd fa naè mbuailinn è?

Na teig' anonn nios mò,
Tosaig' go prab.

Niar cuir se mòran araig
uirri rian,

Beag naè mbionn na
huile daoine oga in-
geall air macnaois,

Ta tu ro falsa,
Gud as air bain tu leis?

Nar cuir se fios air a
còfra?

Is liomsa an teac' mor
sin tall,

Go de mur ta tu?
Thainic se astac' air an
mball,

Ta se abfagus don oidèe,
Ba liom è. sul ar dìol
me è,

Iar gèloistin nasgeula do,
Druid tu fein astig' ann
do tig,

*He is going to and fro.
Do not go up and down.
A story that I heard long
ago.*

*From a wise man that
came from afar.
That hills are green far
from us.*

*That bread is very good.
He was struck by another
man.*

*Is it so?
Did he pay the debts?
I am in earnest.
Why should I not strike
him?*

*Do not go over any more.
Begin instantly.
He never gave much heed
to her.*

*Almost all young people
are fond of play.*

*You are very lazy.
Why did you meddle with
it?*

Did he send for his chest?

*That great house beyond
is mine.*

*How are you?
He came in immediately.*

*It is near the night.
It was mine, before I sold
it.*

*When he heard the story.
Shut thyself in thy house.*

PREPOSITION.

1. The following prepositions aspirate the nouns that they govern; viz. (140)

Air, <i>upon,</i>	Gan, <i>without,</i>
De, <i>of,</i>	Ionnsuid, <i>unto,</i>
Do, <i>to,</i>	Mar, <i>like to,</i>
Fa, <i>upon, &c.</i>	O, ua, <i>from,</i>
Faoi, fuid, <i>under,</i>	Tre, trid, <i>through,</i>
Fead, <i>throughout,</i>	Um, uinne, <i>about; as,</i>
Fud, <i>among,</i>	

Ta se air droc slàinte,	<i>He is in bad health.</i>
Is maith iad do daoine eile,	<i>They are good to other people.</i>
Ce be tiodlacaid fuaramar o Dhia,	<i>Whatever talent we received from God.</i>

2. Ann, *in,* and iar, *after,* eclipse their nouns; as, (141.)

Bhi me a nDùn, iar dteacht dam o hAlbain,	<i>I was in Down, after coming from Scotland.</i>
---	---

* Le, *with, o, from,* and go, *to,* prefix h to vowels; as, rinne me sin le heagal, *I did that through fear;* chaid se go hEirin, *he went to Ireland.* (142.)

3. Chum, <i>to,</i>	Iar, <i>after,</i>
Deis, <i>after,</i>	Ionnsuid, <i>unto,</i>
Fead, <i>throughout,</i>	Reir, <i>according to,</i>
Fud, <i>among,</i>	Timcioll, <i>about,</i>
and all the expressions, formed by the union of nouns with prepositions, govern the genitive; as, (143.)	

Indiaig eirige na gealaig,	<i>After the moon's rising.</i>
Bhi me tinn air fead na hoidce,	<i>I was sick during the night.</i>

Chuid

Chuaid si agcionn *She went to her work.*

a hoibre,

Reir tola De, *According to the will of God.*

Ma tig a mac na cuinne, *If his son comes for him.*

4. Do, *to*, governs the dative; and idir, *between*, the accusative; as, tabair an leabair do na mnaib, *give the book to the women.*

5. All the other prepositions govern the ablative; viz.

Ag, *at*,

Air, *upon*,

Ann, *in*,

As, *out of*,

Chuige, *to*,

Dar, *by*,

De, *of*,

Fa, *upon*, &c.

Faoi, fuid, *under*,

Gan, *without*,

Go, gus, *to*,

Le, leis, *with*,

Mar, *like to*, *as*,

O, ua, *from*,

Os, *above*,

Re, ris, *to*,

Roime, *before*,

Seaca, *by*, *in comparison with*,

Thar, tairis, *over*,

Tre, trid, *through*,

Um, uime, *about*; *as*,

D'eirig me uair roime la, *I rose an hour before day.*

Ni faran se air ni air bit, *It does not fit any thing.*

Nil moran daoine sasta le na gcineamnaib, *There are not many people satisfied with their fortunes.*

Ta siad air buile fa na rat, *They are enraged at his prosperity.*

6. Sometimes the government of the preposition is not observed, when gaç, *each*, uile, *all*, or some such adjective comes before the substantive; as, chuaid fear le gaç bean aca, *a man went with every woman.* (144.)

The construction of prepositions promiscuously exemplified.

Suid inaice an tsoluis,	<i>Sit near the light.</i>
Seasam os cuinne an do- rais,	<i>Stand opposite the door.</i>
Na tar am amarc,	<i>Do not come into my sight.</i>
Na bi a mbaile mòr, no a gcaisleán, gan bean air do leithgeul,	<i>Be not in a city or castle without a woman to befriend you.</i>
Rinne me so le heagal,	<i>I did this for fear.</i>
Céitre troíge air doim- neáid,	<i>Three feet in depth.</i>
Chuaid se fan mbaile,	<i>He went throughout or about the town.</i>
Chuaid se cum an baile,	<i>He went to the town.</i>
Chuaid si agcuinne mine,	<i>She went for meal.</i>
A ndeiread na hoidce,	<i>In the latter part of the night.</i>
Raíca sise faoi Dhomnaic,	<i>She will go before Sunday.</i>
Beid si pósda faoi céann bliadna,	<i>She will be married be- fore a year.</i>
Roime luide na hoidce,	<i>Before night fall.</i>
Mar mnaoi a biad faoi lean duibh,	<i>As a woman who would be under melancholy.</i>
Ta si neamhacfuinea cair breug a innse,	<i>She is incapable of telling a lie.</i>
Bhi sròn cam air Gholl,	<i>Gaul had a crooked nose.</i>
Mar mearaib fear ag si- nim teud,	<i>Like the fingers of men playing harps.</i>
Ta sin do réir na firinne,	<i>That is conformable to the truth.</i>
Is cosmúil le firinne è,	<i>It is like the truth.</i>
Sgriobam air uairib le solas coindle,	<i>I write sometimes by can- dle light.</i>
Is cosmúil le bosga snaoi- sin è,	<i>It is like a snuff-box.</i>
Bionn si na gcomnaig sa teac mòr ud,	<i>She dwells in yonder great house.</i>

Se sin an bealaic go Baile- a't-cliat,	<i>That is the way to Du- lin.</i>
An bfuil a fíos agad ca- air a bfuil gean agam?	<i>Do you know whom I love?</i>
Is iomda fear saidbir gan suaimneas,	<i>There is many a rich man without tranquillity.</i>
Is beag a solas san tsao- gal,	<i>He has little pleasure in the world.</i>
Is le na naitair è,	<i>It is their father's.</i>
Ta beoir a dtig is aguibse,	<i>There is beer in your house.</i>
Ni raibeamar a caint fad- aitairse,	<i>We were not speaking about your father.</i>
Ni lem toil a pòs si è,	<i>It was not with my will that she married him.</i>
Ta mac san arm aige,	<i>He has a son in the army.</i>
Abair focal no 'do don amran,	<i>Repeat a word or two of the song.</i>
Ameasg mac na sagairt,	<i>Among the sons of the priests.</i>
Do peacamairne anagaid De,	<i>We have sinned against God.</i>
Do deana se siot a dtaoib a peacaid,	<i>He shall make peace con- cerning his sin.</i>
Thainic se go hAlbainn,	<i>He came to Scotland.</i>

CONJUNCTION.

1. The conjunctions *agus*, *and*, *no*, *or*, *na*, *than*, and the like, have the same moods, and cases, after them that go before them; as, *amuil mar ata*, *agus bi*, *agus bias go bratac*, *as it was*, *and is*, *and shall be for ever*; *tosac an lae agus na hoibre*, *the beginning of the day and of the work.* (145.)

2. *Mar*, *as*, *o*, *since*, *sul*, *before that*, *ma*, *if*, *mur*, *if not*, *na*, *than*, *gur*, *that*, and their compounds, aspirate; as,

Racám

Račam leis ma 'tig se *Let us go with him, if*
 linn, *he come with us.*
 Fagaim bàs, o connairc *Let me die, since I have*
 me do gnuis, *seen thy face.*

3. Go, *that*, da, *if*, muna, *if not*, nač, *that*,
 and their compounds, eclipse, and prefix n to
 vowels; as, (146)

Deirim go dtainic se *I say that he came over.*
 anall,
 Uč nač bfuilid mo briat- *O that my words were*
 ra anois sgriobta, *now written.*
 Muna bfilllead se uaim, *If he had not turned*
 from me.

The construction of conjunctions promiscuously
 exemplified.

Ma čuala tu me, *If you heard me.*
 Ge gur buail me è, *Although that I struck*
 him.
 Ge go mbuailfinn è, *Although I had struck*
 him.
 Muna dtiucfađ aonduine *Unless some one would*
 na čuinne, *come for him.*
 Cluinim go bposfar bean *I hear that one of the*
 aca, *women will be mar-*
 ried.
 Da dtiucfađ linn fui- *If we could stay.*
 reač,
 Cogad Eoin moir agus *The war of Eoin the*
 Chuinn cėad čataig, *great, and Conn of an*
 hundred battles.
 Ni bfuaras blas bid no *There was not a taste of*
 diđe, *meat or drink found.*
 Ar an abar sin fuigfid an *Therefore shall a man*
 fear a atair, agus a *leave his father and*
 inatair, *his mother.*

Is mo iad na is feidir aiream,	<i>They are more than can be numbered.</i>
Ma ata naic bfuil mo tig mar sin ag Dia, gidead do rinne se ceangal liomsa,	<i>Although my house be not so with God, yet he hath made a cove- nant with me.</i>
Leo fos teagashtar do searbhogantuid,	<i>Moreover by them is thy servant warned.</i>
D'eagal go bfuigead sib bas,	<i>Lest ye die.</i>
Oir is tu is coir a faghail,	<i>For you have a right to get it.</i>
Ionnas gur seun se a maigistir,	<i>So that he denied his master.</i>
Biod go bfuil tu said- bir,	<i>Although you be rich.</i>
Ge ta tu laidir,	<i>Notwithstanding you are strong.</i>

INTERJECTION.

1. The interjection *a*, *o*, requires the vocative; and aspirates the noun next to it; as, *a Thiarna De, O Lord God.* (147.)

2. *Mairg*, *wo to*, and the like, require the dative; as, *mairg duitse a duine dona, wo to you, wretched man.* (148.)

The construction of interjections promiscuously exemplified.

As truaġ nác bfuilim.	<i>Wo is me that I am not!</i>
Faraor! tamoid uile faoi càin don eug,	<i>Alas! we are all subject to death.</i>
Mairg damsas! a bi mo tost,	<i>Wo to me! who was silent.</i>
Monuar, is truaġ do cineamuin!	<i>Alas, hard is your fate!</i>
Tar an so, a Sheamais,	<i>Come hither, James.</i>
Eist, eist, mo leanab!	<i>Hush, hush, my child!</i>
Mo lean gur imtig mo cairde uaim!	<i>Alas that my friends are gone from me!</i>
Uc! uc! ca truaige tu- ras.	<i>Alas! alas! what a sorrowful journey.</i>

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

STATEMENT

The undersigned, being a duly qualified and sworn
juror, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing
is a true and correct copy of the original
as the same appears from the records of the
Court of Sessions for the County of []

Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of []
this [] day of [] 1877.

[Signature]
[Title]

Witness my hand and seal of office at the City of []
this [] day of [] 1877.

[Signature]
[Title]

Witness my hand and seal of office at the City of []
this [] day of [] 1877.

[Signature]
[Title]

Witness my hand and seal of office at the City of []
this [] day of [] 1877.

[Signature]
[Title]

Witness my hand and seal of office at the City of []
this [] day of [] 1877.

NOTES.

1. IT is impossible to find English words, which exhibit all the sounds of the Irish language. The words contained in this table, are such as most nearly resemble them; the examples, however, will be satisfactory to such as read for their private improvement, and will be found very important, in assisting the instructions of the teacher.

2. The preposition in, *in*, was anciently prefixed to many words; but, for sound's sake, the *n* was omitted; as, cath, *a battle*, igcath, *in battle*. In latter ages, in order to comply with a rule of comparatively modern invention, (which is noted in treating of the vowels,) the *i* was changed into *a*; as, agcath; still, however, the same rapidity of pronunciation, which the *i* received, was applied to *a*; and, in many instances, the *i* or *a* was entirely omitted, both in writing and speaking; as, ta me in mo chodladh, properly contracted into, imo chodladh; but commonly written and spoken mo chodladh, *I am asleep*, or *in my sleeping state*.

3. The thick sound of *d*, and *t*, resembles the hardest sound of *th*, in the English word *think*; but, in forming this thick sound, the tongue must be strongly pressed against the root of the upper foreteeth, instead of being protruded between the teeth; by which means the aspiration is completely stopped, and these consonants receive nothing of that semivocal sound which is given to *th* in English.

4. and 5. The sounds of *l*, and *n* double, are both formed by the same position of the tongue; viz. by placing it so as to press upon the upper foreteeth and gum, while the point of it is perceptible between the teeth. The only difference, in forming them, is, that the aspiration to *l* is guttural, and to *n*, nasal.

6. This sound is formed by slightly touching the sound of *ee* English, before, as well as after *r*; as if the word *free* was written and pronounced, *feercee*.

7. This

7. This sound of *s* is much more hard and forcible than that of single *s* in English: it is formed by presenting the point of the tongue to the aperture of the teeth, and expressing a very strong aspiration.

8. See note 3.

9. In ancient writings, the letter *h* was prefixed to vowels, much more frequently than in modern ones; thus *è*, *he*, *i*, *she*, were anciently written *he*, and *hi*. But it was very seldom attached to consonants, the pronunciation of which was left to the reader's own judgment. The contraction, formed by fixing a point over a consonant, is a modern invention.

10. The broad vowels are frequently commuted for each other, when they are not emphatical; and, in like manner, the small vowels may be commuted for each other; as, *oiriseall*, *humble*, may be written *uirisioll*. This change can be made only when the vowel or diphthong is short; thus *bàs*, *death*, is always written with a; but *bas*, *the palm of the hand*, may be also written *bos*.

11. *B* and *p*, *c* and *g*, *d* and *t*, were frequently commuted, in ancient writings; thus *agus*, or *ocus*, *and*; *labhairt*, or *laphairt*, *speak*; *cuairt*, or *cuaird*, *a visit*; and, since it became usual to aspirate consonants, *bh* and *mh*, *dh* and *gh*, have often been commuted in the same manner; as, *adhaigh*, or *aghaidh*, *the face*.

12. *Dh* and *gh* may be written indifferently, in terminations, or where they are not radical; as, *biadh*, or *biagh*, *meat*; *fiadhuise*, or *fiaghnuise*, *witness*.

13. Grammarians have commonly laid it down as a rule, that *f* may be eclipsed by *d*, *m*, or *t*, as well as by *bh*; but this is not correct. The examples given of these eclipses are only contractions for *mo*, *do*, (or *to*, instead of *do*); thus, *do fheoil*, or *to fheoil*, *thy flesh*, is commonly written *dfheoil*, or *tfheoil*; and *mo fhear*, *my husband*, is written *mfhear*.

14. It will appear, from these tables, that the greater part of the words in Irish consist of one or two syllables; all radical words do so; but they are very easily compounded into words of three or four syllables. In studying these tables, therefore, the learner should be accustomed to resolve the polysyllables into their constituent parts, and observe the separate force of each part.

Although the directions already given are most agreeable to the true pronunciation of the Irish language, yet a considerable diversity exists, in the manner of speaking it, in
different

different places. It would be impossible to specify all the deviations from rule, that have corrupted the expression of the various provinces; but the following may serve as a few instances of them.

In general the accent falls on the first syllables, and this principle is observed in the north of Ireland; as, àran, *bread*; ràsur, *a razor*: but, in the south and west, they say aràn, rasùr, &c.

Again, when n follows c, g, m, or t, it is pronounced, in the north, like r; as, cnamh, *a bone*, cramh; cno, *a nut*, cro; gniomh, *an action*, griomh; trùth, *envy*, truth; but in the south and west the true pronunciation is retained, and the n receives its own sound.

B, or m, when aspirated, was originally sounded as v; as, mo mhathair, *my mother*, pronounced mo vathair. This ancient pronunciation is still retained in the north of Ireland, as in Scotland, and the Isle of Man. It is also retained in the south, in the beginning of words; and the middle, if joined by a small vowel; thus, saidhbhir, *rich*, they pronounce, saivir. But if the next vowel be broad, as in the words foghmhar, *harvest*; and faobhar, *an edge*; which should be pronounced fòvar, and faovar, (being words of two distinct syllables,) those of the south entirely suppress the consonant; and, contracting the two syllables into one, they say, fòar, and fàer.

Throughout Connaught, Leinster, and some counties of Ulster, the sound of w is substituted for that of v, to represent bh, and mh. Thus, mo bhàs, *my death*, and mo mhac, *my son*, (properly sounded, mo vàs, and mo vac,) are pronounced, mo wàs, and mo wac. Thus too, in the Apostle's creed, the words, gabhadh on Spiorad Naomh, *conceived from the Holy Ghost*, are pronounced in the west of Ireland, gow on Spiorad Naomh; without considering that the word gabhadh, in ancient manuscripts, is often written capadh, being clearly of the same origin with the Latin capio.

Ch, at the end of words, or syllables, is very weakly expressed by the natives of Ulster: ach receives no more force, than if it were written ah; and ch, before t, is quite silent in all the country along the sea coast, from Derry to Waterford; thus, bhi duine bocht, *there was a poor man*, is there pronounced, bhi duine bòt.

Th is also omitted in pronouncing many words, such as athair, *father*, mathair, *mother*, &c. in most of the counties of Ulster, and the east of Leinster, where these words are pronounced as if written àair, màair.

Such

Such is a specimen of the provincial accents, which vary in Irish, as in all other living languages; and the only remedy for which is a careful attendance to those rules, which are framed conformably to the orthography, and founded upon the authority of the ancients, in whose time the language was cultivated and refined infinitely beyond the modern manner of expression.

15. The article is, simply, as follows;

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	An.	Na.
Gen.	Masc, an; fem. na.	

It is inflected, in the different cases, by prefixing *do* for the dative; as, *do an*, contracted, *don*, and *dona*: and using some preposition that governs the ablative; as, *leis*, *air*, &c. four of which are exhibited with the article, by way of example.

16. These rules comprehend all the information respecting genders, that can be of use to a learner. Such words, as do not come under them, must be learned by practice. Nor is it of any consequence, to a person who does not speak Irish as his native tongue, to be told, that the pronoun *è*, *he*, will agree with the masculine only; *i*, *she*, with the feminine; or that the gender may be ascertained by trying the concord of a noun with the article.

17. It will appear, upon inspecting the declensions, that nouns in general undergo not more than two inflexions, besides the nominative; and that they might be declined with three cases; viz. the nominative, genitive, and dative. But experience has sufficiently proved, that learners more easily comprehend the construction of a language, when words, which are used in directly opposite situations, are denominated differently, even though there be no difference in their form; than when the same title is given to the agent, and the object in discourse. Hence the usual division into six cases has been adopted, as being best suited for the purposes of grammatical construction.

18. The nouns of the Irish language seem naturally to divide themselves into the four declensions here exhibited: and the examples, classed under each, comprehend a considerable number of nouns; an expertness in declining which, will render all others easy and familiar.

The preposition *le*, *with*, which is exhibited as the sign of the ablative, has been chosen merely for convenience; but any other preposition governing the ablative would answer equally well, and might be substituted in its place.

If it be still regretted, that no specific rules can be given, to ascertain in every instance to what declension a word belongs, from an inspection of the nominative alone—it is to be considered, that this difficulty is not peculiar to the Irish; and a moderate degree of attention will overcome it in this as well as in other languages.

19. The list of heteroclites might be rendered more copious, by attending to the various inflexions of nouns, in the different parts of Ireland. But as this would be descending to the sanction of provincial barbarisms, it appeared more advisable to state those only which are uniformly irregular. Perhaps, even to these, additions might be made, which have escaped the notice of the compiler.

20. Having learned to decline nouns alone, the student will easily inflect them with the article, which should be kept a business entirely separate from the former. Almost every noun may be inflected with the article; and it would be no unprofitable exercise if the examples under the foregoing declensions were revised, in union with the article.

21. Although the combination of words, such as articles, nouns, and adjectives inflected together, belongs more properly to syntax, yet it was thought advisable to exhibit them here; and the student, in learning the use of the article, (see p. 91,) should always refer to these examples.

22. Participles ending in *igh*, which come under this rule, take *the* additional, in the nominative plural; as, beannaigh, beannaighthe, *blessed*.

23. Adjectives are frequently eclipsed, after nouns, in the ablative singular, and genitive plural; as, on gcois, *from the foot*; na la bhfuair, *of the cold days*.

24. The genitive of many adjectives requires an increase, in order to form the comparative; as dludh, gen. dluidhe, comp. dluiche.

De, *of it*, is often added to comparatives; as, giorraide, *the shorter of it*; budh deirge dhe sin.

25. In order to make the expression complete, *as* requires *air bith*, after the adjective; as, as gile air bith, *the whitest of all*; but *air bith* is often omitted.

Ro, *very*, can hardly be said to denote a superlative degree of *comparison*; as it simply signifies a high degree of the quality that is expressed; but it is most conveniently classed with superlatives, in grammar; and, when this distinction is observed, it can occasion no error.

26. Some other adjectives seem to form the degrees of comparison irregularly; as, isioll, *low*, nios isle, *lower*, &c.

but, as these are only contractions for the full words, they may be better learned by practice.

Fogus, *neur*, compar. *foigse*, may be added to this list.

27. These are the names of the numerals, as now expressed. In former times the higher decades were expressed by single words; as, *triochad*, *thirty*, *ceathrachad*, *forty*, *nochad*, *ninety*, &c.; and the ordinals were formed accordingly; but these words are no longer generally intelligible, and it would only perplex the learner to exhibit obsolete words, which may be easily learned in reading ancient writings.

28. In the north of Ireland, *mur* is commonly said, instead of *bhur*, *your*; but it is never used in correct writing.

29. The use of these abbreviations is to avoid that hiatus, which is occasioned by a concurrence of vowels; and it is a principle upon which the euphony of this, and every other polished language is founded.

30. The simple and original relative is *a*, *who*, *which*, for which *do*, or *noch*, is often used in writing. An *te*, properly means *the male person (who understood)*; and an *ti*, *the female person*. *Ce be*, is a contraction for *cia*, *ce*, or *ci*, *who*, *badh*, *were*, and *è*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. But in all these expressions the relative *a*, *who* or *which*, is either expressed or understood.

31. *Creud* is more used in writings of some age, than in familiar conversation. *Go de*, as it is commonly written, and pronounced, may be only an abbreviation for *guid* (Latin *quid*), *è*, *what is it?* And it has been ingeniously observed, by Mr. Stewart, that the pronoun should be distinguished here by the termination; viz. that, in speaking of males, we should say, *guid è*—of females, *guid i*; but this distinction is not observed in ancient writings.

32. *Sùd*, *yonder*, is frequently used instead of *ùd*, after pronouns of the third person; as, *'se sùd an fear ceadna*, *yonder is the same man*: or when put absolutely, the noun being understood; as, *le sùd*, *with you*; *a bhfaic tu sùd?* *do you see you?*

33. *Lìom*, *leat*, &c. These compound pronouns are read, in books and writings of some antiquity, (as they are still retained in the Scottish Gaelic,) *riom*, *riot*, *ris*, *rinn*, *ribh*, *riu*.

34. It may be sufficient to mention here, once for all, that there is some variety in the orthography of these pronouns, even among the most correct writers. Thus, the third persons singular feminine, *aice*, *aisde*, *chuice*, &c. might be more correctly terminated in *i*; as, *aici*, *aisdi*, *chuici*,

chuici, &c. being formed by the combination of the prepositions with *i*, *she*. But as this orthography never was generally practised, it was not thought advisable to deviate from the written standards of the language.

Thus *liom* is frequently written *lean*; *uirre*, *uirthi*; *orra*, *orrtha*; *uadhfa*, *uabhtha*, and the like; but, in all these instances, the original and radical sounds are preserved; the only licence being in the use of the adventitious letters.

35. There is a peculiar delicacy and beauty in the use of the increase in Irish, which it is hardly possible to express in any other language. The utmost accuracy is observed, even by the most illiterate native, in thus distinguishing the leading, or most prominent subject in the sentence. Sometimes, in order to mark a peculiar emphasis, the word *fèin*, *self*, is used instead of the terminations usually added; as, *rinne me fèin è*, *I myself did it*.

36. This subject is so very important, that the learner, who desires to become a proficient in the Irish language, should not rest satisfied with the few examples here exhibited; but retrace the declensions, combining nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, in every variety, and marking accurately the distinction of meaning produced by the emphatical increase.

37. Some respectable Irish grammarians represent the inflexions of verbs as much more simple than they are here exhibited; but it is much to be questioned whether, through a too great eagerness for simplifying, they do not occasion more obscurity, than the most tedious examples would produce. The inquisitive student will wish to see the various modes of thought and action fully expressed: and he can content himself with committing to memory those that are *radically* different; and which are distinguished by being inflected through all the persons.

It is proper to observe, that all the inflexions of the verbs, (particularly the terminations of the second and third persons plural,) are not equally used, in common writing and conversation, throughout every part of Ireland. But, as it would be impossible to specify all the local idioms, it appeared sufficient, to omit only such words as are obsolete, and to insert such as are understood in general, adopting the best Irish authors as the criterion of propriety.

Some writers on Irish grammar deny the existence of an infinitive, and say that the place of it is supplied by a verbal noun; but this is only quibbling about names; the

infinitive, and participle, imply the force of nouns, in Irish, as in all other languages.

39. These, and the like, may more properly be considered as participial phrases, composed of the infinitive, and a preposition, than as simple participles.

40. This second form of the present tense is the original, and correct one; the first is nothing more than the simple verb, with *a* prefixed; but they are both very commonly used, both in writing and speaking.

41. In all interrogations, *an?* is either expressed or understood; sometimes it is pronounced *a*, on account of the following consonant; sometimes it is entirely omitted, as in the present instance; and sometimes, before *b*, it is changed into *m*; as, *a mbuailir? wilt thou strike?*

42. This form of the preter tense differs from the preceding, in the omission of the sign *do*. The sign of the preter was anciently written *ro*, or *ad*, as well as *do*; but in modern speaking, and writing, it is very often omitted, and the tense is ascertained by the form of the verb.

43. Instead of *raibh siad*, in the third person plural, *rabhadar* was commonly in use some time since; but it is hardly understood at present.

44. These persons are indifferently written *biann*, or *bionn*. (See note 10.) This consuetudinal tense, (which some writers make a separate mood), is very much used, in all verbs, to denote an usual or habitual state of acting or being.

45. The interrogative *an?* is here changed into *m*, for sound's sake, the *a* being usually omitted. (See note 41.)

46. The second person plural is sometimes written *beithi*, instead of *beidh*, *ye shall be*.

47. In such expressions as these, the relative *a*, *who*, is always expressed or understood.

48. *Muna* is most correctly the sign of this tense; and *mur*, which is also used, is nothing more than a rapid and vulgar manner of expression.

49. This also may be written *bhias*; or, as it is sometimes pronounced, *bheadhas*.

50. *Mur* is frequently used, instead of *muna*, in this tense, as in the present, negative, subjunctive.

51. These expressions are literally translated, *it were good with me that I were*; and, *it were better with me that I were*. Many such phrases are used; as, *budh mbian liom, I desire*; is *truagh liom nach raibh me, I am sorry I am not*.

52. The potential can hardly be called a simple mood,
in

in Irish, as it is always formed by the combination of two or more words. These forms of expression, however, are extremely common, and necessary to be well understood. And, as they are equivalent to the compound moods and tenses of the English, and other languages, it seems proper to arrange them under the title of a separate mood.

53. Many regular verbs might be exhibited as examples, all differing in some minute particulars; but a remarkable proof of that which is chosen being one of the most proper is, that it is the same which has been adopted by Mr. Stewart, in his Galic grammar, published long since this was written.

54. In these expressions, (as in those noted 47,) the relative *a*, *who*, *which*, is always expressed or understood.

55. The sign *do* is frequently omitted in this tense; and the personal terminations are seldom used in vulgar conversation. In the Erse dialect, they are entirely omitted.

In old manuscripts, the termination *seam*, or *síom*, is sometimes written in the first person plural; as, *do bhuaileam*, for, *do bhuaileamar*, *we struck*.

56. To these may be added the preter interrogative, negative, *nachar bhuaíl me*, *did I not strike?* *Nar* is sometimes written for *nachar*, by mistake.

57. The second person plural is sometimes written *buailfidhe*; and the third person, *buailfid*. The *f*, in the first form of the future, is introduced in order to give more strength to the expression; and the termination is written indifferently *ead*, or *id*, when the penult ends in a small vowel; as, *brisfead*, or, *brisfid*, *I shall*, or, *will break*.

But if the penult be broad, *ad* only is used; as, *casfad*, *I shall*, or, *will twist*. There are many verbs, however, which do not admit *f* in the future.

58. The same observation, with respect to the relative, which is made, notes 47, and 54, is to be continued here.

59. When the penult ends in a broad vowel, the termination of this tense is regularly *fainn*; as, *da gceasfainn*.

But more usually a broad vowel is inserted, before *inn*, to correspond with that in the penult; as, *da gceasfainn*, or *geasfuinn*, *had I twisted*.

The *f* is frequently omitted in this tense, except in the second person singular: and the second person plural is frequently used, without the pronoun. The orthography of the several persons is various, in different manuscripts, but still the radical sounds are retained; as,

Da gcuirinn, { *had I, or if* } Da gcuirea- } *had we sent.*
 { *I had sent;* } mois, }
 Da gcuirfea, } *hadst thou* { Da gcurthaoi, } *had ye sent.*
 or, } *sent;* } or, }
 Da gcuirthea, } { Da gcuirfithe, }
 Da gcuireadh se, *had he sent;* Da gcuiridis, *had they sent.*

60. It will be an useful exercise for the learner, here, to form a number of potential phrases, by combining liom, leat, &c. damh, duit, &c. with such words as those exhibited in these examples.

61. The simple participle is buailte. The termination is somewhat various, in different verbs: see page 66, Formation of the passive voice. Thus, when the last vowel of the penult is broad, the termination is ta; as, casta, *twisted*; or an i is inserted in the penult; as, brugh bhuighthe, *bruised*. When the termination of the imperative is a soft guttural, the t is often aspirated, for sound's sake; as, giorruigh, *shorten*, giorruighthe, or rather giorruighthe, *shortened*.

62. This termination is often lengthened by poetic invention, dh being inserted before the last syllable; as, buailfidhear, for buailfear.

63. The preter negative may be formed thus; muna be gur bualadh me; or, muna mbuailfidh me.

64. These verbs nearly correspond, in their nature, to those commonly denominated neuter. But they are not so numerous, as none of them are used to denote any strong exertion, even when the action does not fall upon another object.

65. The observation made on the letter a, with respect to the preposition ann, is fully exemplified here, and throughout these verbs. See also page 92, rule 10*.

66. This interrogative can hardly be used, in the first person, but it is exhibited here, for the sake of uniformity.

67. As it has been more than once observed in other notes, there is some variety in this tense, as spoken in different places; thus,

Ni choidealam, ni choidealfad, or ni choideala me, *I will not sleep.*

A gcoidealfad? a gcoidealam? &c. *shall I sleep? &c.*

68. As the potential mood is formed, in these verbs, by aid of the same words that are already exhibited in bi, and buail, it is unnecessary to repeat it here. It may be almost superfluous to observe, that reflected verbs, implying no action done to another, are incapable of being inflected in the passive voice.

69. Having

69. Having studied the full examples of conjugations, the learner will here see the original simplicity, and remarkable regularity, of the Irish verbs. That the imperative is the root, from which all the other parts are formed, will be evident, on the slightest inspection. The same observation occurred to Mr. Stewart (Gallic Grammar, page 82); but it is somewhat singular, that, in giving the examples of the conjugations, he does not place the imperative first in order.

70. The form, *do bhuaileadh*, corresponds more exactly with the general rule; although *do bhualadh* is more common. The same may perhaps be observed of some other verbs, but the difference is so inconsiderable, that it does not seem worthy of being noted as an irregularity.

71, 72. When these references were made, for notes, it was intended to insert the observations, which have already been made, at notes 57, and 59.

73. In the following tables, as many of these verbs as occurred to the author's observation are inserted. He does not pretend to say, that the lists are complete; but they contain, at least, the greater part of such words; and the learner will easily attain the knowledge of any others, in the course of reading, and speaking.

74. Some of the foregoing verbs may be otherwise formed, in the infinitive; as,

Cosain,—do chosaint,—do chosnamh, *defend*.

Creid,—chreidimheal,—chreideadh, *believe*.

Musgal,—mhusgailt,—mhusgladh, *awaken*.

Treig,—threigmheal,—threigint, *forsake*.

Tuig,—thuigmheal,—thuigsin, *understand*.

Samhal,—shamhladh,—shamhailt, *compare*.

Note, that *t* is often added to *n*, where it might be well omitted; as,

Lean, *dò leanmhuint*, for, *do leanmhuin*, *follow*.

75. This, with the three foregoing blank references, is intended to point out words, in which there is some deviation from the general rules. But these irregularities are more owing to local idioms, than to any radical variety of expression; and they are noted here, that the learner may not hesitate in generally inflecting all verbs, according to the common rules.

If the imperative *tioman*, *drive*, were used, there would be no irregularity in this verb, in which the “*a*” is the leading and radical vowel.

76. It has been justly observed, by General Vallancey, that “from the description given of the irregular verbs,
by

by M'Curtin, and Molloy, they are sufficient to deter any one from attempting to learn this language; whereas, they are neither more numerous, nor more difficult, than those of the Latin, French, and English languages."

77. Nim, *I do*, in old manuscripts, is written gnim; and rinneas, *I did*, is written roighneas. M'Curtin remarks, that g should always be retained in this verb, to distinguish it from ni, *not*; but this is not observed in the Irish bible, or many correct modern works.

The preter interrogative of all the irregular verbs, except abair, *say*, is formed by a or an, instead of nar.

78. The imperative abair is compounded of ad, and beir; as also the preter dubhairt, of do, and beirt. Thus, in ancient manuscripts, we read, amhuil is beirt an file, *as the poet says*; ad beart an file, *the poet said*. Hence dubbras, and dubhairt, will not admit of do as the sign of the preter, because this particle is compounded in the verb itself.

Deirim, dearaid, &c. are also contractions of do, and beir.

The participles radh, radha, and the passive ràite, *said*, are from an obsolete verb, raitear, *it is said*, or *called*; to be found in old manuscripts.

79, 80. Tabhair is compounded of to, an obsolete particle, or sign of the dative, and beir; and properly means *give*. Beir is often used alone, in the imperative, to signify *give*, *bring*, *carry*, *lay hold on*, *overtake*, or *bring forth young*.

The preter tense of tabhair is tugas, tug me, *I gave*, or *brought*. The preter of beir is rugas, rug me, *I took*, *laid hold on*, *overtook*, or *brought forth*.

EXAMPLES.

Tabhair deoch dhamh,	}	<i>Give a drink to me.</i>
Tabhair leat è,		<i>Bring it with you.</i>
Beir leat è,	}	<i>Give it from you.</i>
Tabhair uait è,		
Beir uait è,		<i>Lay hold on this.</i>
Beir air so,		<i>I will give it to you.</i>
Bheara me dhuit è,		<i>We shall overtake them,</i>
Bearamoid orra,		<i>I will bring a sword with me.</i>
Beara me cloidheamh liom,		<i>She will bear a child.</i>
Beara si clann,		<i>She gave it to me.</i>
Thug si dhamh è,		<i>He brought it with him.</i>
Thug se leis è,		<i>He took it with him.</i>
Rug se leis è,		<i>She overtook them.</i>
Rug si orra,		<i>She bore a son.</i>
Rug si mac,		

81. The entire imperative is thus formed;

Sing.	Plural.
2. Tarr, <i>come thou</i>	} { 1. Tigemois, <i>let us come.</i> 2. Tigidhe, <i>come ye.</i> 3. Tigidis, or tigeadh siad, <i>let them come.</i>
3. Tigeadh se, <i>let him come</i>	

The participle teacht, is also found written tiacht, tigheacht, and toigheacht.

82. The obsolete verb rigim; preter, rainic, *to arrive at, or come to*, is sometimes used in the preter. It seems to be compounded of ro and tigim, ro and thainic.

83. It is probable that e is the radical letter, in this verb, as in the Greek *eu*, and Latin *eo*, *I go*; hence *te*, *go*, having t prefixed.

In ancient manuscripts, do dheach is found, instead of do chuaidh, in the preter; as, sochaidh dheach on magh, *a troop went over the plain.*

The participle passive is used, compounded with in, or ion, *fit, or proper to be done*; as, iondulta, *fit, or proper to go, or to be gone.*

84. Fagh signifies also *get*, and may be so translated throughout. In the North of Ireland it is pronounced as if written fogh.

85. The passive infinitive, and participle, are not in use. Do frith was formerly used, as well as fuaras, in the preter; as, do frith Philip, *Philip was found.*

The futures affirmative, geabhad, and geabhar, are borrowed from gabh, *have, take, or receive.*

86. Feuch signifies *behold, or take a view of any thing.* Dearc, and amharc, *observe, or look at*; with which may be classed breathnaigh, *notice, remark.* Cim, *I see, or perceive an object.*

Feic, or faic, is used after negative, interrogative, and conditional particles; as, na feic air sin, *do not look on that*; ma fheic tu, *if you see.* And, in the imperative, first person plural, faiciom, or feiciom, *let us see.*

87. The passive infinitive, and participle, are not in use.

Faicear, or as it is sometimes written feicthear, is often used impersonally, with a dative of the person, (as in other languages,) to express, *think, or imagine*; as, na habair a bhfaicear dhuit, *do not say what you think*; ma chitear dhuit, *if you imagine.* To which may be added the ancient preter, choncas; as, do choncas damhsa mar an gceadna, *it seemed good to me also.*

88. *Eist, listen*, is more commonly used, in the imperative, than *cluinn, hear*. In antient writings, *cluas* was the imperative of this verb; but it is now used to signify *an ear*.

Cloisim is used, as well as *cluinnim*, in the present, indicative; and *do chlos*, (still used in Munster,) was the original preter, instead of *do chualas*; as, *do chlos guth a Rama, a voice was heard in Rama*.

89. This can be done only with adjectives signifying quality. As to numerals, they are expressed adverbially by prefixing *ann, annsa*, or, more commonly, *'san, in the*, (see page 91, rule 7*,) to the ordinal adjective, and adding *ait, place*; as, *'san treas ait, thirdly, i. e. in the third place*. To express *once, twice, &c.* *fa, upon, about*, is used with the cardinal adjective; as, *fa dhó, fa trí, &c.*

90. Adverbial-expressions of this kind are very numerous; but those here exhibited will afford a specimen of the manner in which they are formed.

91. These words are commonly called inseparable *prepositions*; but, as they predicate no relation, they are more properly denominated adverbial particles.

To those here inserted, some authors have added the following; viz.

Dagh, }	
Deagh, }	<i>good</i> , as, <i>daghmhuintir, good people</i> .
Droch, <i>bad</i> ,	<i>drochmhuinte, ill taught</i> .
Príomh, <i>first</i> ,	<i>príomhadhbhar, first cause</i> .
Feil, <i>very bad</i> ,	<i>teilgníomh, a very bad action</i> .
Ríomh, <i>before</i> ,	<i>ríomhraidte, before said</i> .
Ró, <i>very</i> ,	<i>romhaith, very good</i> .
Síor, <i>continual</i>	<i>síoruisge, constant rain</i> .
Tíomna, <i>a will</i> ,	<i>tíomchhuairt, a friendly visit</i> .
Tuath, <i>rusticity</i> ,	<i>tuathchleas, rustic cunning</i> .

But the five first of these are adjectives; the three next, separable adverbs; and the two last, nouns.

The following particle was inadvertently omitted; viz. *Sàr, very great*; as, *sàrdhomhain, very deep*.

92. *Mur* is only an abusive pronunciation, and orthography, for *muna*, although it is very common. See note 48.

93. It appeared simpler to give the following alphabetical list of prepositions, than to class them according to their influence, as usually done, which infringes on the business of syntax.

94. Some other words have been enumerated as prepositions; such as, *amach, out, thall, beyond, suas, up, and the*

the like; but these are evidently adverbs, requiring the preposition *de*, or, as it is commonly written, *do*, after them; as, *taobh amach don thigh, the outer side of the house.*

Do, and *go*, both signify *to*; but the difference between them (as well remarked by Mr. Stewart) is, that *do* implies *motion towards*, and *go*, *motion terminating at an object*; as, *chuidh se do thigh an righ, he went to, or towards the king's house*; *thainic se go thigh an righ, he came unto the king's house.*

De is not used as a simple preposition; but it is clearly distinguished from *do*, *to*, in compounds; as, *diom, from me*, *de, or dhe, from him.*

95, 96, 97, 98, 99. These words are never used separately, as nouns, yet they appear to have a clear and distinct signification, which may be ascertained from the corresponding phrases.

100. It is more probable that *de*, *of*, is the simple preposition, in such phrases as *do dhith*; although it is always written *do*.

101. Some other conjunctive phrases might be added to these; but, as they are formed by the combination of the simple conjunctions with other words, it did not seem necessary to insert them.

The common conjunction *agus, and*, or, as it is often pronounced *is*, was inadvertently omitted, in this table.

102. With these perhaps may be classed *niar, neither.*

103. For the use of *muna*, and *mur*, see note 92. Many words are used with *ma*, and *go*, to form a variety of conjunctive phrases, the meaning of which is always ascertained by the leading word.

104. No language abounds more in passionate interjections, than the Irish: but it would be vain and useless to attempt an enumeration of them.

105. This is certainly a common, but it is not a correct mode of speaking and writing. The Scottish Gaelic changes *n* into *m*, before labials; as, for an *bàs*, *the death*, they say, *am bàs*. This licence, for sound's sake, is more allowable than that used in the Irish.

106. This mode, of separating the *a* and *n*, has been adopted, in order to accommodate the written to the spoken language; but it should not be practised, as it is commonly done, having the appearance, to the inexperienced reader, of deviating from the general rules of etymology.

107. If *go de bé* considered as only an abbreviation for *guid é? what (is) it?* the phrase will run thus, in English, *what is (it) the hour?*

108. This is equivalent to the expression, *ba saighideoir me, I was a soldier.*

109. This is not properly an exception to the general rule; for the latter substantive really forms the subject of a separate proposition; as, *mac Joseph, eadhon, or, is é sin an saor, the son of Joseph, namely, or, that is the carpenter.*

110. It may be observed, in general, that the form of the adjective depends upon the noun, only when it *immediately* follows the noun, in any degree of comparison.

111. The reason of this is well expressed by Mr. Stewart, in the following words (see his Grammar, page 143): "The grammatical distinction, observable in the following examples, is agreeable to the strictest philosophical propriety. "*Rinn mis' an scian gheur,*" *I made the sharp knife*; here the adjective agrees with the noun, for it modifies the noun, distinguishing that knife from others: "*Rinn mis' an scian geur,*" *I made the knife sharp*; here the adjective does not agree with the noun, for it modifies not the noun but the verb. It does not characterize the *object* on which the action is performed; but it combines with the verb in specifying the nature of the operation performed. The expression is equivalent to "*gheuraich mi an scian,*" *I sharpened the knife.*"

112. Sometimes, when possession is strongly expressed, the phrase is changed, by inserting *go, with*; as, *fear go bhfallaing ndeirg, instead of; fear na fallaing deirge, the man of, or, with the red cloak.*

113. As this is only a licence, for better sound's sake, it is frequently not done.

114. *Le, with, by, or along with*, is, very properly; the only sign of the ablative used under this rule; for it implies, not merely a tendency towards, according to the principle of other languages, but a *juxta position*, and continuance.

115. Instead of *na, than*, *iona* was frequently used, some years since. In *Aodh Mhac Aingil, Sgathan na haithrige*, printed at Brussels, in the 17th century, it is always *iona*; before a singular; and *ionaid*; or *inaid*, before a plural; but why it should be forced to agree with the number, is difficult to conjecture.

116. *Ni, and nic*, may be abbreviations for *inghean*;
or,

or, as it is pronounced in Scotland, and the North of Ireland, nian, *a daughter*.

117. It seems most convenient to treat of the several kinds of pronouns separately, though it may occasion some repetition; as the use of them is more clearly shewn thus, than by attempting to reduce them to general rules.

118. The anomaly, in the use of these pronouns, was probably introduced, for better sound's sake, and afterwards committed to writing. In the Scottish Galic, inn, ibh, &c. are much more frequently used, as nominatives.

119. This might be variously expressed in Irish; thus, is e an-ni a d'fag me a noch't faoi bhròn, a bheith am aonar indiaigh chaich, *the thing that left me this night in sorrow, is to be alone after all*.

120, 121. A distinction is observed in the use of these compound pronouns. Liom is used to denote *mental affection only*; but agam, and orm, relate *both to mind, and body*.

122. As there is nothing, in the Irish language, in which learners are apt to find more difficulty, than in the use of the emphatical increase, the closest attention to these rules is necessary. There is a remarkable analogy between the emphatical Greek particle *ye*, added to pronouns, and the increase, in the Irish language.

123. This is agreeable to the principle of the most polished languages, in which these pronouns alone never can follow the verbs with which they agree.

124. The use of the personal terminations is very inconsiderable, in those parts of Ireland that are adjacent to Scotland. In the latter country they are now little used. But in ancient writings they are continually used. And, in the south and west of Ireland, they are so frequent, in the mouths of the common people, that it occasions a considerable difficulty to an illiterate native of the north in understanding them.

125. The pronoun is never used in the first and second persons of the consuetudinal, after da; as, da mbuailfinn, *had I struck*; da mbuailfeadh, *hadst thou struck*.

126. This corresponds exactly to the absolute case, in other languages; but it is much more frequently used, in Irish. For wherever the word *when* can be used with a noun, or pronoun, in English, it may be turned in this manner, in Irish; as, *when the old man heard that*, ag gclóinsin sin don tseandúine.

127. This form of expression is much more common,
in

in Irish, than in any modern language; and corresponds remarkably with the idiom of the Greek language.

128. There is a considerable latitude in the use of this expression. When any thing is to be expressed positively, or definitively, the consuetudinal form is hardly ever used.

129. This corresponds exactly with the second supine, in Latin; as, *greannhar le faicsin*, *dulce visu*, *pleasant to see*, or *to be seen*.

130. It is not easy to account for this distinction between masculines and feminines; and, although generally used, it appears almost entirely arbitrary.

131. *Chum*, for the purpose, is commonly used before the infinitive; as, *chuidh se chum contas a thabhairt*, *he went to give an account*. In rapid speaking, the sign *do*, or *a*, is omitted before the infinitive; as, *ni tharla dhamh a leithid sin fhaicsin ariamh*, *I never happened to see the like*. And this elliptical form has been adopted in writing also.

132. Even nouns, and adjectives, are sometimes used in the same manner as reflected verbs; as, *ta me mo shuan*, *I am (in) my sleep*; *bli me mo thoirchinn suain*, *I was (in) my drowsy sleep*, or *rest*.

133. There were some auxiliary verbs in use, anciently, which it is useless to enumerate here, as they are not met with, in any recent manuscript, or publication.

134. This distinction must be considered as purely logical; it is a very nice one, yet the native and illiterate Irish never err in the use of it.

135. May there not be an ellipsis of some noun, after *ann*? Or is *ann* here equivalent to the Greek *ov*, *being*?

136. This is upon the same principle, that monosyllabic adjectives, prefixed to their nouns, aspirate them. See page 95, rule 5*.

137. Passive verbs are not susceptible of any influence from particles.

138. This dative, however, is not governed by the adverb, but by the preposition *do*, *to*, which follows it; as, *angar don teine*, *near the fire*.

139. This ablative is governed by *de*, *of*, *ag*, *at*, *as*, *out of*, or the like, by which the adverb is followed.

140. There is some variety, in the different provinces of Ireland, with respect to the prepositions that aspirate, &c. according to the ear of the speaker; but it is impossible to specify these local varieties.

141. The influence of *iar*, in this place, is the same as upon verbs. See note 137.

142. *Re*,

142. Re, *with*, was commonly written, some time since; and still is, in the Scottish Galic; having the same influence with le:

143. It is evident, that the genitive here is governed by the noun, which forms the principal part of these expressions.

144. This is a licence taken, for sound's sake, deviating from strict orthography, but commonly received, in speaking, and writing.

145. "When two or more nouns, coupled by a conjunction, are governed by a preposition, it is usual to repeat the preposition before each noun; as, air fad agus air leithead, *in length and in breadth*." Stewart, 165.

146. The influence of some other conjunctions varies, according to the idiom of the place, but the only authentic and original ones are here expressed.

147. It is not uncommon to say, a thiarna Dia, or a thiarna, a Dhe; but the first of these expressions is ungrammatical, and the latter is only a distinct vocative.

148. The adjective, being joined to the noun, is aspirated in this case; and the pronoun may be aspirated or not, according to the ear of the speaker.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
IRISH LANGUAGE.

PART SECOND.

FAMILIAR PHRASES, AND DIALOGUES.

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FAMILIAR PHRASES.

IMPERATIVE.

Suid sios le mo 'taob,	<i>Sit down by my side.</i>
Leag—dean deifir,	<i>Read—make haste.</i>
Tar asteac sa tseamra,	<i>Come into the room.</i>
Gab amac as a tig,	<i>Go out of the house.</i>
Lean iad go dlu't,	<i>Follow them closely.</i>
Abair leite 'teact asteac,	<i>Tell her to oome in.</i>
Eirig suas—seasam tart,	<i>Rise up—stand by.</i>
Fan an sin—bi do tost,	<i>Stay there—be silent.</i>
Cuir ort—luaig ort,	<i>Put on you—haste you.</i>
Labair amac—dean aris e	<i>Speak out—do it again.</i>
Tabair aire—fan tamull,	<i>Take care—stay a while.</i>
Teigean cum na fairge,	<i>Let us go to the sea.</i>
Faicim do lam,	<i>Let me see your hand.</i>
Gab anall anaice liom,	<i>Come over near me.</i>
Beir air an leabar sin,	<i>Lay hold on that book.</i>
Glac go ceart e,	<i>Handle it rightly.</i>
Crom do ceann,	<i>Stoop your head.</i>
Suid go socair,	<i>Sit quietly.</i>
Artaig do gut,	<i>Vary your voice.</i>
Breatnaid na mion puinc,	<i>Observe the small points.</i>
Islig do gloir—ardaig	<i>Lower your voice—raise</i>
anois e,	<i> it now.</i>
Cuir tort do leabar,	<i>Lay by your book.</i>
Druid an doras,	<i>Shut the door.</i>
Fosgaoil an fuinneog,	<i>Open the window.</i>
mtig amac uaim,	<i>Go out from me.</i>

Cior do céann—níg do lán,	<i>Comb your head—wash your hands.</i>
Leig dam—bi do com-naig,	<i>Let me alone—be quiet.</i>
Buail mo lám,	<i>Strike my hand.</i>
Fág an bealaç,	<i>Leave the way.</i>
Innse sgeul dam,	<i>Tell me a story.</i>
Teadam 'na baile,	<i>Let us go home.</i>
Iar ar a dul,	<i>Ask him to go.</i>
Tabair dam do lám,	<i>Give me your hand.</i>
Tabair pog don leabair,	<i>Kiss the book.</i>
Bail o Dhia ort,	<i>Success from God on you.</i>
Las an coinneal,	<i>Light the candle.</i>
Cuir as an coinneal,	<i>Put out the candle.</i>
Sguab an tinnleán,	<i>Sweep the hearth.</i>
Cuir gual sa grata,	<i>Put coals in the grate.</i>
Seid a tinead,	<i>Blow the fire.</i>
Cuir an coire air a tinead,	<i>Put the kettle on the fire.</i>
Fuirig go foill,	<i>Wait a while.</i>
Feuorm—amarc oruinn—dearc uirte,	<i>Behold me—look at me—look at her.</i>
Dearc fa do hata—cuartaig fa do hata,	<i>Look for your hat—search for your hat.</i>
Siublaigim go gasta,	<i>Let us walk smartly.</i>
Siublaigim níos cliste,	<i>Let us walk more quickly.</i>
Siublaigid go tapuid,	<i>Walk ye briskly.</i>
Siublaidis, <i>no</i> siublaig siadsan go cliste,	<i>Let them walk quickly.</i>
Deanam staideir air ar leigean,	<i>Let us study our lesson.</i>
Meobraigim air ar leigean,	<i>Let us ponder over our lesson.</i>
Breathnaigim go grinn air,	<i>Let us observe it sharply.</i>
Tugamoid, <i>no</i> tugam aire do,	<i>Let us give heed to it.</i>
Tugaid sise aire da leabair,	<i>Let her give heed to her book.</i>

Tugaid

Tugaid siadsan aire doibh fèin,	<i>Let them give heed to themselves.</i>
Beir, no tabair leat è,	<i>Bring it with you.</i>
Te agcuinne uisge,	<i>Go for water.</i>
Fan liom—fan agam,	<i>Stay for me—stay with me.</i>
Cuir glas air an doras,	<i>Lock the door.</i>
Bain an glas don doras,	<i>Unlock the door.</i>
Tarr liomsa,	<i>Come along with me.</i>
Te suas an ènuic,	<i>Go up the hill.</i>
Bain an cloca diom,	<i>Take the cloak from off me.</i>
Cuir sgian cùgam,	<i>Send me a knife.</i>
Tabair aran cùgam,	<i>Bring me bread.</i>
Fan a bós aguinne,	<i>Stay on this side with us.</i>
Eisd an ní a deirim leat,	<i>Hear what I say to you.</i>
Feuc air do leabair,	<i>Look at your book.</i>
Fag mo hata,	<i>Find my hat.</i>
Tugtar, no beirtear cùgam è,	<i>Let it be brought to me.</i>
Abair sin go ceart,	<i>Say that correctly.</i>
Deantar an obair,	<i>Let the work be done.</i>
Leig tort me,	<i>Let me pass.</i>

INTERROGATIVE.

Go de mur ta tu?	<i>How do you do?</i>
Ca hainm ata ort?	<i>What is your name?</i>
Cia hè sin ag teact?	<i>Who is that coming?</i>
Gode mur goirean tu so?	<i>What do you call this?</i>
Bhfuil tu go maith?	<i>Are you well?</i>
Ca mbiann tu do com-nuig?	<i>Where do you live?</i>
Car leis an tig sin?	<i>Whose house is that?</i>
Labhrann tu Gaoideilg?	<i>Do you speak Irish?</i>
Tuigeann tu Bearla?	<i>Do you understand English?</i>
Ca fada raças tu?	<i>How far will you go?</i>

Ca as a dtainic tu?	<i>From whence did you come?</i>
Bhfuil fuaict ort?	<i>Are you cold?</i>
Cia hi an cailin sin?	<i>Who is that girl?</i>
Ca bfuil tu dol?	<i>Where are you going?</i>
Go de sin agad?	<i>What is that you have?</i>
Bhfuil sgian agad?	<i>Have you a knife?</i>
Cia bias leat?	<i>Who will be with you?</i>
Go de bias leat?	<i>What will you have with you?</i>
Go de a clog è?	<i>What o'clock is it?</i>
Go de an uair?	<i>What is the hour?</i>
A gcluinn tu me?	<i>Do you hear me?</i>
Bhfuil ocras, no tart ort?	<i>Are you hungry, or thirsty?</i>
Nar eirig sisi?	<i>Did she get up?</i>
Go d'as a nguilean tu?	<i>Why do you cry?</i>
Go de mur ta sib uile ann so?	<i>How are you all here?</i>
Nar diol se an capall?	<i>Did he sell the horse?</i>
Go d'as nar glac se è?	<i>Why did he not take it?</i>
Car leis a batta?	<i>Whose is the staff?</i>
Go de fèin?	<i>What is it?</i>
Go de ta uait?	<i>What do you want?</i>
Go de iarras tu air so?	<i>What do you ask for this?</i>
Go de an meud a glacas tu?	<i>How much will you take?</i>
Ca meud a bearas tu?	<i>How many will you give?</i>
Go de is eigin dam a tabairt duit?	<i>What must I give you?</i>
Car leis an hata so?	<i>Whose hat is this?</i>
A bfaca tu an gearrfaid,	<i>Did you see the hare?</i>
Cia an bealaic a deacaic si?	<i>Which way did she go?</i>
A raib na gadair a bfogus di?	<i>Were the hounds near her?</i>
Nar rit si go luat?	<i>Did she run quickly?</i>
Ca dtèid an botarsa?	<i>Where does this way lead?</i>

Ci aca an bealaic a teid go Baile-at cliat?	<i>Which of these is the way to Dublin?</i>
Ca fada o so è?	<i>How far is it from hence?</i>
Bhfuil an botar mìn?	<i>Is the road fine?</i>
Ca huair a till siad?	<i>When did they return?</i>
A ndeaca sise amac?	<i>Did she go out?</i>
Nar geall tu a dadam di?	<i>Did you promise her any thing?</i>
A dtiobra tu do è?	<i>Will you give it to him?</i>
Ca meud a bearas tu di?	<i>How many will you give her?</i>
A mbeara tu ni eigin cuca?	<i>Will you bring something to them?</i>
Ca raib tu a ndè?	<i>Where were you yesterday?</i>
Cia an tabair a bhfuil tu ann so?	<i>Why are you here?</i>
Car fag tu m' fallainn?	<i>Where left you my mantle?</i>
A bhfuair tu d' fallain?	<i>Did you get your mantle?</i>
An i so i?	<i>Is this it?</i>
Cionnas ta sib uile?	<i>How are ye all?</i>
Nac dtug me go leor dib?	<i>Did I not give you enough?</i>
Nar bain se sgilinn dib?	<i>Did he take a shilling from you?</i>
Go de sin ort?	<i>What is that ails you?</i>
Bhfuil dùil agad a dul?	<i>Do you intend to go?</i>
Bhfuil mian agad a dul?	<i>Do you desire to go?</i>
Nar imtig si uaib?	<i>Did she depart from you?</i>
A mbuailfead me?	<i>Would you strike me?</i>
A ndearna tu mar sin?	<i>Did you do so?</i>
A ndeana me do leaba?	<i>Shall I make your bed?</i>
Bhfuil se deanta go ceart?	<i>Is it made rightly?</i>
Go de deir tu?	<i>What do you say?</i>
Nar dubairt seisean sin?	<i>Did he say that?</i>
Bhfuil nuaideact air bit leat?	<i>Do you bring any news?</i>

An dtiobram airgid duit?	<i>Shall we give you money?</i>
Ca meud is coir dam a tabairt?	<i>How much should I give?</i>
A dtiocfa tu liom?	<i>Will you come with me?</i>
An raça me leat?	<i>Shall I go with you?</i>
A bfuair se a leabair?	<i>Did he find his book?</i>
A bfaic tu an grian?	<i>Do you see the sun?</i>
A bfuaras an caora scaè ran?	<i>Was the stray sheep found?</i>
A bfaicear me an so?	<i>Am I seen here?</i>
A gcluinn siad an torann?	<i>Do they hear the noise?</i>
A gcuala tu an nuai- deaict?	<i>Did you hear the news?</i>
A ndearna tu mo leine?	<i>Did you make my shirt?</i>
Nar gearr tu è?	<i>Did you cut it?</i>
A dtug tu leat è?	<i>Did you bring it with you?</i>
Nar cuir tu greim ann?	<i>Did you put a stitch in it?</i>
A ndeaça si a nunn a ndè?	<i>Did she go over yester- day?</i>
Nar fan si tall?	<i>Did she stay beyond?</i>
A dtainic si a ndiu?	<i>Did she come to-day?</i>
Nar ceannaig se an da- dam?	<i>Did he buy any thing?</i>
A bfaic tu an ceannaid?	<i>Did you see the mer- chant?</i>
Nar diol si an snat?	<i>Did she sell the yarn?</i>
A bfuair tu an litir?	<i>Did you get the letter?</i>
Nar fiafraid tu uime?	<i>Did you enquire about it?</i>
A gcuala tu an nuai- deaict?	<i>Did you hear the news?</i>

NEGATIVE.

Niar buail me tu,	<i>I did not strike you.</i>
Ni buaile me tu,	<i>I shall not strike you.</i>
Nil moran agam,	<i>I have not much.</i>

Ni tig liom labairt go mait,	<i>I cannot speak well.</i>
Ni tuigim tu,	<i>I do not understand you.</i>
Nil fios agam, agus is cuma liom,	<i>I do not know, and I do not care.</i>
Ni raicam leat,	<i>I will not go with you,</i>
Na habair sin,	<i>Do not say that.</i>
Ni creidim tu,	<i>I do not believe you.</i>
Naic bfuil se sa baile?	<i>Is he not at home?</i>
Naic bfaca tu e?	<i>Did you not see him?</i>
Naic ndearna siad an ni a dorduig me doib?	<i>Did they not do what I ordered them?</i>
Ni hiarram iomaduig,	<i>I do not ask too much.</i>
Ni tig liom ni is luga a glacad,	<i>I cannot take less.</i>
Nil tu com aosda liomsa?	<i>You are not so old as I.</i>
Na labair aon focal,	<i>Do not speak a word.</i>
Ni cluinim tu,	<i>I do not hear you.</i>
Ni tig liom fuireac,	<i>I cannot wait.</i>
Na leag com gasda as sin,	<i>Do not read so fast.</i>
Na bi gul,	<i>Do not cry.</i>
Ni mise e,	<i>I am not he.</i>
Na te amac go foill,	<i>Do not go out yet.</i>
Ni heigin dam a dul,	<i>I must not go.</i>
Naic bfuil ocras ort?	<i>Are you not hungry?</i>
Nil, nil gaile agam,	<i>No, I have not an appetite.</i>
Nil fuaict no tart orm,	<i>I am neither cold nor thirsty.</i>
Ni bfuil an oidce dorca,	<i>The night is not dark.</i>
Ni faic tu an gealaic?	<i>Do you not see the moon?</i>
Nior eirig si go sead,	<i>She has not yet arisen.</i>
Ni dearna me e,	<i>I did not do it.</i>
Muna be go ndearnad me amluig,	<i>If I had not done so.</i>
Ni habram sin,	<i>I do not say that.</i>
Ni heigin duit a rad,	<i>You shall not say so.</i>
Ni tug se go leor,	<i>He did not give enough.</i>

Niar còdail me tairis uair no do,	<i>I did not sleep over an hour or two.</i>
Ni dcarna sib cèilid fada,	<i>You did not make a long visit.</i>
Niar iarr siad oruib a teact,	<i>They did not ask you to come.</i>
Ni tainic Conn ar ais,	<i>Conn did not come back.</i>
Niar dubairt se a leitid arian,	<i>He never said any such thing.</i>
Na' ndearna tu mo eà- sog?	<i>Did not you make my coat?</i>
Na' car èuir tu greim ann?	<i>Did you not put a stitch in it?</i>
Na' dtug tu leat e?	<i>Did you not bring it with you?</i>
Na' ar fan si tall?	<i>Did she not stay beyond?</i>
Na' dtainic si anall?	<i>Did she not come over?</i>
Na' gcuaila tu an nuai- deact?	<i>Did you not hear the news?</i>
Na' ar g'eall se a teact?	<i>Did he not promise to come?</i>
Na' ndeaca tu nonn a nde?	<i>Did you not go over yes- terday?</i>
Na' ar dubairt me leat a rit?	<i>Did I not tell you to run?</i>
Na' bfuair sib sgeula uad?	<i>Did you get no tidings from him?</i>

PROMISCUOUS IDIOMS.

A mbeid dadam eile lib?	<i>Will you have any thing else with you?</i>
Ca fada ra'cas tu?	<i>How far will you go?</i>
Ta teas mor san grèin,	<i>The sun is very hot.</i>
Ta se an naoi,	<i>It is nine o'clock.</i>
Ta se leat uair andiaig an do,	<i>It is half past two.</i>
Bhfuil se fear'tainn?	<i>Is it raining?</i>

Na beir greim cruaid air,	<i>Do not take a hard hold of it?</i>
Tabair fa deara briġ an sgeil,	<i>Attend to the import of the story.</i>
Ta an ġrian ann airde,	<i>The sun is up.</i>
Go d' as a ritean tu?	<i>Why do you run?</i>
Abair leis eiriġ,	<i>Tell him to rise.</i>
Ta an ġrian na luide,	<i>The sun is set.</i>
Feiceam do ċrob,	<i>Give me your hand.</i>
Beannaċt De leat,	<i>God's blessing with you.</i>
Manam a-ſtiġ tu!	<i>My soul within you! my darling!</i>
Ba maĩt liom a faġail,	<i>I would wish to meet him.</i>
Go de fuair se air?	<i>What did he get for him?</i>
D'iarr se an ĵomadaĩġ,	<i>He asked too much.</i>
Abair leis go raib mise annso,	<i>Tell him that I was here.</i>
Na dean dearmud,	<i>Do not forget.</i>
Cuir ort do brogad,	<i>Put on your shoes.</i>
Bhi se a dtaisge agam,	<i>I had it laid up.</i>
Is cuma liom ciaca sin,	<i>I do not care whether or not.</i>
Bhfuil tu ar ti mo mar- bad?	<i>Are you about to kill me?</i>
Na te amac go labaire me leat,	<i>Do not go out until I speak with you.</i>
An leo feĩn an carbad?	<i>Is the carriage their own?</i>
Beidmid lib go dti bur ndoras feĩn,	<i>We will be with you to your own door.</i>
Ma ġeibmid marcaĩgeaċt sa gearbad,	<i>If we get riding in the carriage.</i>
Nil fios agamsa go de ta aĩge,	<i>I do not know what he has.</i>
Beid me aguĩb dia dom- naĩc,	<i>I will be with you on Sunday.</i>
Ta flon agam duit,	<i>I have wine for you.</i>

Fuair me trí pigin dèag ar gaic ceann aca,	<i>I got thirteen pence for each of them.</i>
Is ionmhuin leis an uile duine beit seannuir,	<i>Every man is fond of being prosperous.</i>
Do cuiread dùn marbad ina leit,	<i>He was accused of mur- der.</i>
Ge gur b'iongnad leat è,	<i>Although you wonder at it.</i>
Do indeoin sin uile,	<i>In spite of all that.</i>
Na bí gearan orrta,	<i>Do not complain of them.</i>
Leig doib,	<i>Let them alone.</i>
Raca mo deirbhsíur fa na dein, agus cuirfid mise litir leite,	<i>My sister will go to her, and I shall send a let- ter with her.</i>
Bhfuil leinteaic go leor agad?	<i>Have you enough of shirts?</i>
Dheanuinn níos mo no sin air a sonsa,	<i>I would do more than that for her sake.</i>
Ta mo snatadsa agadsa,	<i>You have my needle.</i>
Ta siad na gcairdib maite da cèile,	<i>They are good friends to each other.</i>
Is i do sgiansa i, agus ní a sgiausan,	<i>It is your knife, and not his knife.</i>
Ta fios do intin agamsa,	<i>I know your mind.</i>
Cuirfead cuid de anonn éugad,	<i>I shall send some of it over to you.</i>
Bhí aimsir fliuc an ur- raic aguinn,	<i>We had wet weather last year.</i>
Ta fios agam ca mbionn se na comnaic,	<i>I know where he lives.</i>
An te naic bhfuil meas aige air foghlaim, ní fios aige air a luac no a maiteas,	<i>The person who does not love learning, does not know his good or bene- fit.</i>
Bionn siad ag eud le na cèile,	<i>They are jealous of each other.</i>
Ta gaic aon aca go mait le caic,	<i>Each of them is on good terms with the other.</i>

Niar leag me aon dona leabraid a tug tu ar ia- sact dam,	<i>I did not read one of the books that you lent me.</i>
Tamoidne fa gnotaig, Ni mór naçar marbad è, Go mairead tu, Cèad mìle failte duit, Na naireasaça tu dam?	<i>We are about business. He was almost killed. I wish you much joy. You are very welcome. Will you not tell me?</i>
Is truaig liom è, Is eigin a cur amac, Ta na flaitheas os ar gceann,	<i>I am sorry for it. He must be put out. The heavens are over us.</i>
Do la agus d'oidce, Is cuma liom tu, no è sean,	<i>By day and by night. I do not regard you, or it.</i>
Nil neart agam air, Bhfeall a teanga air, Ni he sin a ceist,	<i>I cannot help it. His tongue failed him. That is not the matter in question.</i>
An feadam an dadam deanam duit?	<i>Can I do any thing for you?</i>
Taim ro buideaç duit,	<i>I am very much obliged to you.</i>
Caiteann siad a maoin go hùr,	<i>They live up to their in- come.</i>
Bhfuil amras agad ann mo briatraib?	<i>Do you doubt what I say?</i>
D'indeoin do gearran, D'ionnsuid se an namaid, Ni mor naçar dubairt me, Thig buaidread air muin buidrid,	<i>In spite of your crying. He fell upon the enemy. I had almost said so. One trouble comes upon another.</i>
Ta me dol a teagmail air matair,	<i>I am going to meet my father.</i>
Teac ata suidte agois bealaig,	<i>A house that stands alongside the road.</i>
Chonnaic me tusa fòs, Caite me trid an èloig- can tu,	<i>I saw you also. I will shoot you through the head.</i>

Nil coill air bit naè bfuil a losgad fèin do crion- laè ann.	<i>There is no wood that has not sticks enough in it to burn itself.</i>
Ta sgeula iongantac a- gam dib,	<i>I have wonderful news for you.</i>

DIALOGUES.

BUYING, SELLING, &c.

I.

Gab a leit, a càilin.	<i>Come hither, girl.</i>
Go de an seort uigèac so leat?	<i>What kind of eggs are those you have?</i>
Uigèaca ceare.	<i>Hen eggs.</i>
Bhfuil siad ùr?	<i>Are they fresh?</i>
Rugad iad uile air an tseacthuinse.	<i>They were all laid this week.</i>
Ca mèud ta sa èliab?	<i>How many are in the basket?</i>
Ta trì dùisin.	<i>There are three dozen.</i>
Ca mèud cearca ata aguib?	<i>How many hens have you?</i>
Ta da ceare dèag aguinn.	<i>We have twelve hens.</i>
Nil ac uigèaca beag, min ionntuib.	<i>They are but little, small eggs.</i>
Nil moran min uigead sa geliab.	<i>There are not many small eggs in the basket.</i>
Go de gèabas tu orra?	<i>What will you take for them?</i>
Cùig pigin air a dùisin.	<i>Five pence a dozen.</i>
Is daoire sin na trì huib- caèa air phigin.	<i>That is dearer than three eggs a penny.</i>
An glaca tu sgilin air a bfuil ann?	<i>Will you take a shilling for what is in it?</i>
Dar ndoig naè nglacam.	<i>Surely I will not.</i>
Go d'as? naè leor duit teastun air a dùisin?	<i>Why? is not a groat a a dozen enough for you?</i>

Ta

Ta trì huigeaca tonnog ann, os cionn an uimhir.	<i>There are three duck eggs in it, over the number.</i>
Go de is lùga glacas tu?	<i>What is the least that you will take?</i>
Cèitire pigin dèag.	<i>Fourteen pence.</i>
So duit trì pigin dèag.	<i>Here are thirteen pence for you.</i>
Contuis amac iad.	<i>Count them out.</i>

II.

An bfuil eadaic caol gorm agad?	<i>Have you fine blue cloth?</i>
Ta.	<i>I have.</i>
Cuir cornn de a làtair, led toil.	<i>Lay a piece of it before me, if you please.</i>
Go de ta air a tslat de so?	<i>What is this per yard?</i>
Naoi sgilinne dèag.	<i>Nineteen shillings.</i>
Is garb liom è, air an airgiott sin.	<i>I think it coarse, at that price.</i>
Feiciom cornn is mine na so, ma ta se agad.	<i>Let me see a piece finer than this, if you have it.</i>
Nar màit leat leatad mòr a faiceal?	<i>Would you wish to see broad cloth?</i>
Bud màit liom.	<i>I would wish it.</i>
Sin eadaic caol go leor duit.	<i>There is cloth fine enough for you.</i>
Ca mèud is luac de?	<i>What is the price of it?</i>
Ni tig liom sin a diol air ni is lùga na seact sgilinne is fitèe air a tslat.	<i>I cannot sell that for less than twenty-seven shillings per yard.</i>
Is mòr an luac sin.	<i>That is a great price.</i>
Go deimhin is fiu an tairgiott è, a duine màit, rèir mar dioltar earrad anois.	<i>Indeed it is worth the money, Sir, according as goods are sold now.</i>

- Cheannaig mise eadaic do
b'fearr na è, air coròin
ni is luà na a b'fuil tu
ag iarraig.
- I bought better cloth
than it, for a crown
less than you ask.*
- B'feidir sin, aic is fada
o soin è, mo doig.
- That may be, but it is
long since, I suppose.*
- Togar dam gur ro tana
an teadaic è.
- I think it is very thin
cloth.*
- Tana, deir tu? breathnuig
aris air.
- Thin, do you say? try
it again.*
- Motaig mar so ann do
lam è.
- Feel it thus in your
hands.*
- Motaigim è go b'fuil se
min go leor.
- I feel that it is smooth
enough.*
- Nil sin tana, reir a caoile.
- That is not thin, consi-
dering its fineness.*
- Is teanndluite an snaite
ata ann, na an eadaic
bud raine na è.
- It is firmer and closer in
the thread, than thick-
er cloth.*
- Naic nglacfa da ginid air
da slait de?
- Would not you take two
guineas for two yards
of it?*
- Dar mo breithir, a duine
moduil, ni liom fein
air an airgiott sin è.
- Upon my word, Sir, it is
not my own for that
money.*
- Abair, go de is luà gla-
cas tu?
- Say, what is the least
you will take?*
- Go dearbta d'airis me
duit ar dtus.
- Truly I told you at the
first.*
- Ni biann an dara focal
agam.
- I have not a second word.*
- Ma tig leat a diol air
cuig is ponta, beid se
agam, agus muna dtig
leat, ni biann.
- If you can sell it for
twenty-five shillings,
I shall have it, and
if you cannot, I shall
not.*
- Ni tig liom a diol air sin
go deimin; oir se sin
an tairgiott a cosain
se dam.
- I cannot sell it for that
indeed; for that is the
money that it cost me.*

- Biam atriall go bfiacám ait eigin eile. *Let us go that we may try in some other place.*
- Fan a duine móduil, go labraim leat. *Stay Sir, until I speak to you.*
- Abair leat, ma tig tu nuas an cladaim. *Speak, if you abate any thing.*
- Bi dearbta a duine uasal, gur ceannaig mise an teadaic so, air airgiott reid, comsaor is bfeidir liom a ceannaic; agus ni bfuigim ni is saoire è na cuig is pontá. *Be assured Sir, that I bought this cloth, for ready money, as cheap as I could buy it; and I could not get it for less than twenty-five shillings.*
- Is doilig danisa a ceannaic uait mar sin. *I can hardly buy it from you then.*
- Nil me ag iarraig ac pigin as an sgillinn, do buntaist. *I ask only one penny per shilling, of profit.*
- Ni habraim nios mó; aicd tomais amac è; agus fagam a luac dod deagtoil fein. *I shall say so more; but measure it out; and I leave the price to your own goodwill.*
- Sin agad anois adbar casoige, d'eadac sarcaol Shasanaic. *Now you have the making of a coat of superfine English cloth.*
- Bfeidir go bfuil beist uait. *Perhaps you want a waiscoat.*
- Ta cail do nuad seoir agam. *I have some new patterns.*
- Feiciom giota do sgarlaid. *Let me see a piece of scarlet.*
- So duit cornn do leatad moir sgarloide is fearr. *There is a piece of the best scarlet broadcloth.*
- Agus so sioda dub ro aluinn. *And here is some elegant black silk.*
- Bheirim mo deimin duit go mbeid caiteam mait ann. *I assure you it will wear very well.*

- Geabaid me beist do gac seoir. *I shall take a waistcoat of each.*
- Go de an meud is eigin dain a faigail? *How much must I have?*
- Tri ceitream don scarloid, agus slat go leit don sioda. *Three quarters of the scarlet, and one yard and half of the silk.*
- Go de an seoirt cnaipead cuireas tu air an easoig? *What kind of buttons will you put on the coat?*
- Ta cnaipead orda fa do, beag is mor. *I have double gilt, of various sizes.*
- Tabair dam mioncnaipead orda. *Let me have small gilt buttons.*
- Beid siad agad. *You shall have them.*
- Togbfaid an taillur an llinn, agus na pocaid. *The taylor will choose the lining, and pockets.*
- Cia he do taillursa? *Who is your taylor?*
- Seamus O'Concúir. *James O'Connor.*
- Is aithe dam è; is ro mait an fear ceird è. *I know him; he is a very good workman.*
- Sin è, ag an taobh tall d'on tsràid. *There he is, at the other side of the street.*
- An glaocha me air? *Shall I call him?*
- Dheana tu gar damr. *You will oblige me.*
- Gab a leit, a Sheumuis ui Choncúir. *James O'Connor, come hither.*
- Go mbeannaíd Dia díb a daoine uaisle. *Your servant, gentlemen.*
- Glac mo tomas air eulaíd eadaig. *Take my measure for a suit of cloaths.*
- Go de mur is aill leat iad a beit deanta? *How will you have them made, Sir?*
- Do reir an mod is nuada. *According to the newest fashion.*
- Ta dochas agam go saiseacha me tu. *I hope I shall please you.*
- Ca huair a bias siad críochnuigte? *When will you have them finished?*

Teac̃ta tsatairn so c̃ug- ainn, air an ceann is foide.	<i>On Saturday next, at farthest.</i>
Beid sin luat̃ go leor.	<i>That will be soon enough.</i>
Feidir muinigin a c̃ur ann m' focal.	<i>Sir, you may depend upon my word.</i>
Bhfuil dadam̃ eile uait?	<i>Do you want any thing else?</i>
Nil an dadam̃ eile anois.	<i>Not at present.</i>
Beid sam̃as liom sõc̃air a c̃eanam̃ duit.	<i>I will be happy to serve you.</i>
Slan leat, a saoi.	<i>Farewell, Sir.</i>
Slan leat air maidin.	<i>Sir, I wish you a good morning.</i>

III.

Go de an seort arbair so agad?	<i>What kind of corn is this you have?</i>
Coirce mait̃ sil: ma ta se d̃it ort.	<i>Good seed oats: if you want it.</i>
Foisgeola me amac̃ è.	<i>I shall open it out.</i>
Feiciom è.	<i>Let me see it.</i>
Feuc̃ tusa sin.	<i>Look at that.</i>
Nac̃ glan, geal an coirce sin?	<i>Is not that clean white oats?</i>
Ta se air feabas siol.	<i>It is the best seed.</i>
Is f̃earr è go mòr na grainne is toirteam̃la.	<i>It is much better than larger grain.</i>
Go de mur diolas tu è?	<i>How do you sell it?</i>
C̃eitre sgilline is ponta air a bairille.	<i>Twenty four shillings per barrel.</i>
Gheaba me coirce mait̃ air nios lũga na sin.	<i>I will get good oats for less than that.</i>
Bhearainn f̃ein coirce mait̃ duit, air da sgi- linn nios saoire.	<i>I can give you good oats myself, for two shil- lings cheaper.</i>
Feuc̃ an sac sin eile.	<i>Look at that other sack.</i>
Bhfuil so uile air aon nòs?	<i>Is this all alike?</i>

- Is ionnan è uile is mar
 òi tu a mbeul an tsaic
 sin.
*It is all such as you see
 in the mouth of that
 sack.*
- Go de a luac?
 An do is ponta.
*What is the price?
 Twenty-two shillings.*
- Ta sin os cionn reac̃ta an
 margaid.
*That is above the market
 rate.*
- Bheara me fit̃ce sgillinne
 an bairille, air a bfuil
 agad don tseort sin.
*I will give 20 shillings
 a barrel, for what you
 have of that kind.*
- Bheara tu an taon is fit̃ce
 air, agus tri is fit̃ce air
 coirce sìl.
*You will give twenty-one
 for it, and twenty-
 three for the seed oats.*
- D' furaile me go leor air
 sin.
I offered enough for that.
- Gheaba me tìrid air, is
 diarr me ort.
*I shall get as much for
 it, as I asked from you.*
- Gheaba mise nios saoire
 na sin è.
*I shall get it cheaper than
 that.*
- Ma g̃cabair air nios lùga,
 nì bionn se co mait.
*If you get it for less, it
 will not be so good.*
- Nìl arbair mine is fèarr,
 san tìrse.
*There is not better meal
 corn, in this country.*
- Ca meud ta agad de?
*How much have you of
 it?*
- Ta oict mbairille dèag,
 ann sna naoi saic sin;
 agus sè bairille, sna
 tri saic eile.
*There are eighteen bar-
 rels, in those nine sacks;
 and six barrels, in the
 other three sacks.*
- Na diult m'furaile, agus
 ceannaça me uile uait
 è.
*Do not refuse my offer,
 and I will buy it all
 from you.*
- Cuirfe tu leis tri pìginn
 an bairille, air an coirce
 geal.
*You shall add three pence
 per barrel, for the
 white oats.*
- Se sin tri sgilline is ponta.
*That is twenty-three shil-
 lings.*
- Ca meud airgitt tig se
 uile cuige?
*How much money does it
 all come to?*

- Is furas sin a òntas. *That is easily reckoned.*
 Ceit're ponta is fìtce, agus *Exactly twenty four*
 oèt sgilline dèag, go *pounds eighteen shil-*
 beaèt. *lings.*
 Cuir sac de sna meada- *Put a sack of it in the*
 gaib, agus tosaigim *scales, and let us begin*
 air a meada-cain. *to weigh it.*
 Mas aill leat cruitneaèt *If you wish to buy wheat*
 no orna ceannaac, ta *or barley, I have both*
 siad araon agam go *very good.*
 fìor maìt.
 Go de an seort cruit- *What kind of wheat have*
 neaeta ta agad? *you?*
 Ta sean agas ùr agam. *I have both old and new.*
 Bfeidir go mbeid sin uaim *Perhaps I may want*
 air an tseactnuin so *some next week.*
 èguinn.
 San am ceanna buid maìt *At present I intend to*
 liom trì no ceit're saic *buy a few sacks of rye.*
 siogail a ceannaac.
 Creidim nae bfuil an *I believe there is none in*
 dadam de san margaid. *market.*
 Go de ta tu iarraid air *What do you ask for this*
 an minse? *meal?*
 Seact sgillin dèag, agus *Seventeen shillings, and*
 naoi pìgine, air a cèad. *ninepence, per hundred*
weight.
 Saoilim go bfuil se tais; *I think it is damp; the*
 niar cruadad an tarbar *corn has not been well*
 go maìt. *dried.*
 Dearbuigim duit gur tri- *I assure you it is very*
 omaad go maìt è. *dry.*
 Meilead go ro mìn è. *It is ground too fine.*
 Feidir nias gairbe a fa- *You may get coarser,*
 ail, aèt ni bfaigain tu *but you will not find*
 nios fearr. *better meal.*
 Bheara me se sgillin dèag *I will give you sixteen*
 air cèad duit. *shillings per hundred*
weight.
 Ni tig liom a glacad. *I cannot take it.*

IV.

- An raça tu cùm an aon-
aig?
Ta mise ro buideac.
Maisead dean deifir, no
beidmid mall.
Beidmid am go leor.
Anois, ta me reid.
Deanam.
Bhfuil dùil agad cean-
naç no diol.
Ta càil bò le diol agam,
agus bu mait liom càil
caoraç a ceannaç.
Ta dùil agam eac astair
a ceannaç.
Ta eacraig fìor mait sa
tirse.
Ta—acd go bfuil siad ro
daor.
Naç mòr lion daoine ta
dul cùm an aonaig!
Ni faic tu a leit.

Beid neart callaig le tais-
bein ead.
Ca bfuil do cùidse eal-
laig?
Ag sud, ag an ceann
ioctaraç don tsràid.
Chim iad; ta faiceal orr-
ta beit a gerut mait.
Nil nios raimè san tir.

Go de meud a bias tu
brat orrta?
Da giniid dèag air a ceann
go hàirig.
- Will you go to the fair?*
With all my heart.
Make haste then, or we
shall be late.
We shall be time enough.
Now I am ready.
Let us set out.
Do you intend to buy,
or to sell?
I have some cows to sell,
and I wish to buy some
sheep.
And I propose to buy a
saddle horse.
There are very good
horses in this country.
Yes—but they are very
dear.
What a number of people
are going to the fair!
You do not see the half
of them.
There will be a great
shew of cattle.
Where are your cows?
Yonder, at the lower end
of the street.
I see them; they appear
to be in good order.
There are none fatter in
the country.
How much do you expect
for them?
At least twelve guineas
per head.

Is mo' an luac sin.
Is mait is fiu sin iad uile.
Sin duine air cosmuid a
beit diol eic.

Labram leis.

Go de bias tu ag iarraig
air a capall sin?

Ta se saor air da fiteid
nginige.

Go de an aois ata aige?

Beid se an seact go di-
reae, teact na bealtine
so euguin.

Togair damsa go bfuil os
a ceann; cuaid se
tairis comarta bel.

Dearbuigim duitse gurab
e sud a aois, oir do
beataig me fein e.

A ndean se sodar mait?

Ni se siubal, sodar, is
cosanairde, comait le
aois eac istir.

Gabamsa orm e beit
iomlan fallan, agus
saor a droic beas.

Cuinnig—go mbuaileam
do laim.

Sin cuig ginid deag is
fitce duit air.

O citear go dtaitnean mo
capall leat, geaba tu
e air oct nginig deag
is fitce.

Ni glacam ni is luga.

Ma beirim an uirid sin
duit, is eigin duit
bounaig mait a prop-
nad orm.

That is a great price.

They are well worth it.

*Here is a person who
seems to be selling a
horse.*

Let us speak to him.

*How much do you ask
for that horse.*

*He is cheap of forty
guineas.*

How old is he?

*He will be exactly seven,
at next May.*

*I take him to be more;
he is past mark of
mouth.*

*I assure you that is his
age, for I reared him
myself.*

Does he trot well?

*He can either walk, trot,
or gallop, as well as
any horse in the coun-
try.*

*I warrant him perfectly
sound, and free from
vice.*

*Hold—let me strike your
hand.*

*There are thirty-five
guineas for him.*

*As you seem to like my
horse, you shall have
him for thirty eight
guineas.*

I will take no less.

*If I give you so much,
you must return me a
good luckpenny.*

Feidir

Feidir sin a fagbail ag
mo deighnein féin.

Agus deana me amlaig.
Sin agad oét nginid
dèag is fité.

Pronnamsa air ais ortsa
leít giniú mar bonn
dutraét.

A mbeara me an capull
éum do tiú féin?

Ni tugair, beid mo giolla
féin ann so air ball,
glaéfaid seiscan uait é.

Sead, a duine uasal, do
écaunaig mise capall o
d' fag tu me.

Agus do díol mise mo
cuid bo.

A Bfuair tu uirid orrta is
bí súil agad fágail?

Ni Bfuair me sin amac
orrta.

Fuair me da giniú dèag
air gac ceann dona
buaib bliuét.

Air na bat seisg, ni
Bfuair me aéd deic
nginid.

Bfuil siad air son a mar-
bad?

Ma éuirtear a bforais
mait iad, beid siad làn
saill faoi míosa.

Saoilim gur díol tu go ro
mait iad.

Ta me sàsta.

Sin muca maite.

Fiafraigim go de luac
doib.

*You may leave that to
my own good will.*

I shall do so.

*Well, there are thirty
eight guineas.*

*Of which I return you
half a guinea as a
luckpenny.*

*Shall I take the horse to
your own house?*

*No, my groom will be
here presently, and
receive him from you.*

*Well, Sir, I have bought
a horse since you left
me.*

And I have sold my cows.

*Did you get as much as
you expected for them?*

Not quite as much.

*For the milch cows I
got twelve guineas per
head.*

*For the dry ones only
ten.*

Are they fit for killing?

*If put into good pasture,
they will be fat in less
than a month.*

*I think you have sold
them very well.*

I am content.

*There are some good pigs.
Let us ask the price of
them.*

Go

Go de ta tu iarraig air an
muc breac sin?

Tri punta, agus cuig
sgilline dèag.

Agus ea meud air crainn
siolaig so?

Ta dùil agam a diol, mar
aon le na hail banban
ta sa cliab sin.

Ma ta siad uait, geaba
tu faoi na luac iad.

Nil siad a dìt orm san
am ceadna.

Nil agam anois a'c càil
caorac a' ceannaic.

So sgaftha do caorcuib
maite.

A gceanaica sgaftha caorac
uamsa?

Go de an seort caoirig
iad so agad?

Ni bfuil nios fearr air
bit.

Go de deir tu? Nac
bfuil siad adbail beag?

Ta siad ro ramar.

Ca meud cinn sa tread
sin agad?

Ata an deic is fitèe.

Go de an meud a biadfa
ag iarraig air a tiom-
lan?

Bheara tu cùig punta is
da fitèead orrta.

Ni tugam, na mòran
fairis a leit.

*What do you ask for that
black and white hog?*

*Three pounds fifteen shil-
lings.*

*And how much for this
breeding sow?*

*I intend to sell her, with
her litter of young
pigs that are in this
kish.*

*If you want them, you
shall have them worth
money.*

*I do not want them at
present.*

*I have now only to buy
some sheep.*

*Here is a flock of very
good sheep.*

*Will you buy a flock of
sheep from me?*

*What sort of sheep are
these you have got?*

There are none better.

*What do you say? Are
they not very small?*

They are very fat.

*How many have you in
that flock?*

There are thirty.

*How much would you
ask for the whole flock?*

*You will give forty five
pounds for them.*

*I will not, nor much over
the half.*

A leit! go de an donas
a duine, is cosmùil naè
bfaic tu iad.

Chim mait go leor iad.
Gab anall, agus beir air
a diulaè sa.

Motaid meud feola agus
lomart ata air an mòlt
sin.

Anois go de saòileas tu
de sin?

Saoilim naè ole an molt
è; aèd ca meud cinn
don tseoir sin agad?

Ta do dèag ann sin air
aon crùt.

Ca bfuil siad? Ni faicim
iad.

Dearc air do cùla; sin
ceann aca; sin birt air
do làmh èli; agus cùig-
mear eile 'tall ud.

Measam gur sean raicin
a giolla adarcaè sa.

Meallta ta tu, is molt è.

Beir greim adaire air.

Beir fein greim cluais
agus urbail air, agus
fiac è.

Ma ta feim airgiott ort,
iar ni is cosmùil le luac
do càoirig.

Go de is fiu caint? buail
immo laim.

Cuingig amac do bas;
sin cùig ponta deag
air fitead duit.

*The half! what the plague
man, it seems you do
not see them.*

*I see them well enough.
Come hither, and lay
hold on this fellow.*

*Feel what flesh and fleece
are upon that wether.*

*Now what do you think
of that one?*

*I think he is not a bad
wether; but how many
have you of that kind?*

*There are twelve there in
the same case.*

*Where are they? I do
not see them.*

*Look behind you; there
is one of them; there
is a couple at your left
hand; and five more
beyond there.*

*I suppose this horned
fellow is an old ram.*

*You are mistaken, he is
a wether.*

Catch him by the horn.

*Lay hold on him yourself
by the ears and tail,
and examine him.*

*If you want money, ask
something like the va-
lue of your sheep.*

*What avails talking?
strike my hand.*

*Hold out your hand;
there are thirty five
pounds to you.*

Faicim

Faicim do laim; beirid
tu da fithead ponta
dam, no beid tu gan
iad.

*Let me see your hand;
you shall give me forty
pounds or want them.*

Ni beirid a caoidce, go
deimin; mursinfaigim
slàn agad, is go raib
rat do cuid ort.

*I never will, indeed; so
fare you well, and I
wish you luck of your
own.*

Fan, go naitreasa me
duit go de deanas me
leat.

*Stay, till I tell you what
I will do with you.*

Abair leat.

Say away.

Sin duine uasal ag teact
a marcaigeact anuas a
botar, agus fagamoid
fa na breiteamnuis è.

*There is a gentleman
coming riding down
the road, and let us
leave it to his judg-
ment.*

Ta mise sasta.

I am satisfied.

Se do beata, atair Pha-
druig.

*God save you, father
Patrick.*

Gur beata duit a Shein;
go de an cor so ort?

*You likewise John; what
are you doing?*

Ataim ag iarraid cunrad
a deanam, le duine
uasal, fa pragain cao-
rac, ata agam ann so;
is ni tig linn a teact
cum crice.

*Striving to make a bar-
gain, with a gentle-
man, about a parcel
of sheep that I have
here; and we cannot
come to an end.*

Agus go de an meud a
dfurail se duit?

*And how much did he
offer you?*

Niar furail se aed cuig
ponta deag air fit-
thead, air na deic
gcaoirige fitthead sin.

*He offered only thirty
five pounds, for those
thirty sheep.*

Agus nar beag leat sin?

*And did you think that
little?*

Ba ro beag liom è, go
deimin.

*I thought it too little
indeed.*

Gò d' as? gò de an meud
a bias tù ag iarraig
ornta?

*Why? how much do you
ask for them?*

Diar me da fithead punta,
go beact, ornta.

*I asked forty pounds,
exactly, for them.*

Dearbfaigim duit nae
bfaigfeà an uirid sin,
air aonae san còntaig.

*I assure you that you
would not get so much,
at any fair in this
county.*

Masead, atàir Phadruic,
mas è do toil, labair
tusa focail eigin ead-
ruinn.

*Well, father Patrick, if
you please, say some-
thing between us.*

Tuigim, a saoi; gò raib
mo comarsae agus fusa
a gcumain fa càil cao-
rae.

*I understand, Sir, that
my neighbour and you
were bargaining about
some sheep.*

Do bamurñe, a deag
duine, aed ni dtiucfa
liom conrad a deanam
leis; fritim flòr cruaid
è.

*We were, good Sir, but
I could not make a
bargain with him; I
find him very hard.*

Ca meud ata eadrib?

*How much is between
you?*

Ata iomadaid eadruinn;
ata cuig punta.

*There is too much be-
tween us; there are
five pounds.*

Tiucfa tusa anuas, a
Shein, fa da fithead
sgilline, go haithid.

*John, you must come
down about forty shil-
lings, at least.*

Deantar do toise, atàir
Phadruig.

*Your will be done, father
Patrick.*

Bheire mise punta eile
do, air dfocal sa.

*I shall give him another
pound, on your account.*

Anois nil aed da punta
eadrib; agus is i an
eomairle beirimse oru-
ib, rannaigid an barr-
aideact an da leit.

*Now there are but two
pounds between you;
and I advise you to di-
vide the difference in
two equal parts.*

Ta

- Ta mise sasta. Go de deir tusa? *I am satisfied. What say you?*
- Ta mise sasda fòs. *I am satisfied likewise.*
- Ta reid so duit an tairgiott. *Here is the money ready for you.*
- Go raib rat do margain ort. *I wish you much luck of your bargain.*
- Anois ta do gnotaid reid, filliom na baile. *Now your business is done, let us return home.*
- Motaigiomsa me fein tuirseac, is ba mait deoc leanna dl. *I feel fatigued, and would wish to take a draught of ale.*
- Ta leann fìor mait, ag comarta an tairb duib. *There is some very good at the sign of the Black Bull.*
- Agiolla, tabair cùguinn curraigin don leann is fearr a bfuil agad. *Waiter, bring us a bottle of your best ale.*
- Gheaba sib gan maill e, a daoine uaisle. *You shall have it immediately, Gentlemen.*
- Is sàim an deoc i sin, san aimsir teit se. *That is a pleasant draught in this hot weather.*
- Deanam anois, biom dul na baile. *Come, let us return home.*
- Go de ta len ioc? *What is to be paid?*
- Deic bpignid, daoine uaisle. *Ten pence, Gentlemen.*
- So duit è. *Here it is for you.*
- Go de mur mian leat na caoirge a dtabairt na baile? *How do you intend to have your sheep brought home?*
- Fuigfe me ann foraois comgarac a noct iad; agus bearaid mo buac-aillige fein na baile iad a marac. *I will leave them in a convenient pasture to-night; and to-morrow, my men will bring them home.*
- An feidir feur mait fa-gail sa geomarsnaetsa? *Can good grass be got in this neighbourhood?*

Flor mait, a'cd ro daor.
 Anaircis na lùgnosa beid
 si nios saoire.
 Slàn leat, a' duine uasail.
 Slàn de leatsa, a' duine
 mait.

*Very good, but very dear.
 Towards Lamma's it will
 be cheaper.
 Farewel, Sir.
 Sir, good day to you.*

V.

Ca hait a raib tu?
 Thainic me anois on
 margad.
 Go de ceannaig tu?
 Spoll caoir feola, sliasad
 mairtfeoil, is ceatram
 uain.
 An bfuil feoil daor anois?
 Dioltar caonfeoil air o'ct
 bpignig an pònta,
 mairtfeoil air sè pigin
 is leit pigin, agus uain-
 feoil air seact sgilline
 an ceatram.
 Go de an luac ata air an
 muic feoil?
 Nil a dadam de air an
 margad.
 Sud fear ag iomcàirt
 danlaite; glac air
 eugam.
 Go de na hèanlaite so
 agad?
 Giorcoga oga ta ionnta.
 Go de mèud iarras tu
 orrta?
 Deic bpignid an ceann.
 Ma glacan tu iad uile,
 beara me air o'ct bpigin
 dèag an d'is iad.
 Nac bfuil gèid no turc-
 aigcana agad?

*Where have you been?
 I have just come from
 the market.
 What did you buy?
 A leg of mutton, a sir-
 loin of beef, and a
 quarter of lamb.
 Is meat dear now?
 Mutton sells for eight-
 pence per pound, beef
 for six-pence half-pen-
 ny, and lamb for seven
 shillings per quarter.
 What is the price of
 pork?
 There is none in the
 market.
 There is a person carry-
 ing fowls; call him to
 me.
 What fowls are those
 that you have?
 They are young chickens.
 How much do you ask
 for them?
 Ten pence a-piece.
 If you take them all, I
 will give them for
 eighteen pence a couple.
 Have you no geese or
 turkies?*

Ta cail do gèide bread,
raiharsan mbaile agam,
agusta comarsnae dam
a bfuil ealta do tur-
caigeanuib aige.

Do bi locana agam fòs,
acd do tog an sion-
nac iad uile air siubal
leis.

Ba mhor an truaig sin.
Nil neart air sin anois.

Saollinnse sè pigin dèag
an dis go leor air na
giorcoga sin.

Nia beataig me riam air
sin iad.

Ni tugam nios mo orra.
Tarr annso leis an iasg
sin.

So bric maite, ur as an
uisge.

Nac bfuil bradain agad?
Ni raib aon ceann sna
liontuib le niomad lae-
tib.

Acd go bfuilliatoga, odo-
ga codoga foirlionta.

Agus feadar oisrignid, is
crubainid, is partain
fagail saor go leor.

Nil aon don tseort sin
uaim.

Go de meud glacas tu air
san meise breac sin?

Tri sgilline go beact.

Bheara me an do agus
sè pigin duit.

Is leatsa iad a saoi.

*I have some fine fat
geese at home, and a
neighbour of mine has
a flock of turkies.*

*I had some ducks also,
but the fox has car-
ried them all away.*

*That was a great pity.
There is no help for it
now.*

*I think sixteen pence
a couple enough for
the chickens.*

*I never reared them for
it.*

*I will give no more.
Come hither with these
fish.*

*Here are good trouts,
fresh out of the water.*

*Have you no salmon?
There has not been one in
the nets for several
days.*

*But flat fish, haddock
and cod are abundant.*

*Oysters, crabs and lob-
sters also may be had
cheap enough.*

I want none of that kind.

*What will you take for
that dish of trouts?*

Exactly three shillings.

*I will give you two shil-
lings and six pence.*

They are yours, Sir.

Cuir

- Cuir fios air bainne agus
air im gus an lactairm. *Send to the dairy for
milk and butter.*
- Tabair carta uaçtair leat,
agus tri carta learn-
naçta, agus da pònta
ime. *Bring a quart of cream,
three quarts of new
milk, and two pounds
of butter.*
- Nac mbiad grut is mèag
uait? *Will you have no curds
and whey?*
- Ni bìann, is fearr liom
sean çais Shasanaç. *No, I prefer old English
cheese.*
- An bfuil aon dadam dìim
sailte ag mnaoi an
tìge? *Has the house-keeper got
any salt butter?*
- Cheannaig si crucan de
la an margaid so çuaid
torainn. *She bought a crock of it
last market day.*
- Go de d'ìoc si air? *What did she pay for it?*
- Aon pìgin dèag is leit
pìgin, air an pònta. *Eleven pence halfpenny
per pound.*
- Feuc an bfuil aran go
leor astig. *See that there be bread
enough laid in.*
- Ta go leor, idre geal is
ruad, mion is mòr. *There is enough, both
white and household,
large and small.*
- Ta aimread fòs làn loin
mait d' iolìomad ean-
laite fiadain. *The larder is well stored
also with variety of
wild fowl.*
- Ba mait liom ceatram
d' feoil fiadaig. *I should wish to have a
haunch of venison.*
- Gheaba mise sin duit,
ag an forais fiadaig. *I will procure one for
you at the deer park.*

VI. Of Health, &c.

Go de mur ta tu, oga-
naig? *How do you do, Sir?*

Taim

- Taim slàn fallain, go raib maith agad, a duine uasail. *Very well, I thank you, Sir.*
- Cionnas ta d' atair? *How is your father?*
- Nil se go maith. *He is not well.*
- Go de ta air? *What ails him?*
- Ghlac se pian cinn, agus tinneas beilgaile. *He has got a pain in his head, and a sickness at his stomach.*
- Ca fada breoite è? *How long has he been ill?*
- A dtimcioll deic la o soin, fuair se fliucla, ag fillead o Chorcaig. *About ten days ago he got wet, in returning from Cork.*
- Ann sin rinne se gearan fan teas, agus crit-fuact. *He then complained of being hot, and yet shivering.*
- O soin a leith beigin do a leaba cuingbeal. *Since that time he has been confined to his bed.*
- Nar cat se lus sgaoilte no aiseide? *Has he taken physic or vomit?*
- Nior glac, aed gur bain-eadh fuil as, agus mottaig se è fein nios measa na diaig. *No, he was bled, and found himself worse after it.*
- Ta eagla orm go bfuil fiabras air. *I fear he has got a fever.*
- Raca me da feucain air ball. *I will call and see him presently.*
- Seadh, a saoi, ci an doig so ort? *Well, Sir, how do you do?*
- Taim go ro tin, a doctoior. *Very ill indeed, doctor.*
- Mottaigiom do cuisle. *Let me feel your pulse.*
- Faiciom do teanga. *Let me see your tongue.*
- A bfaigan tu socraideact? *How do you rest?*
- Ni faigan codla sam air bit. *I get no refreshing sleep.*

A bfuil gaile air bit
agad? No mbionn tu
tartmar?

*Have you any appetite?
Or are you thirsty?*

Biann tart mor orm, aed
ni tig liom a dadain
ite.

*I have a great thirst,
but can eat nothing.*

Ta suil agam nae fada
go mbiad biseac ort.

*I hope you will soon be
better.*

Aig Dia ata fios sin.
Nil fios agam go de
an cor ata orm.

*God knows. I cannot
tell what is the matter
with me.*

Na bi go dubac.

*Do not make yourself
uneasy.*

Chonnaire mise d'atair,
agus ni togar dam go
bfuil se a gcontabairt
go sead.

*I have seen your father,
and do not think him
in immediate danger.*

Is eigin a ceann a bear-
rad, agus ceirin mor,
leatan do cuileoguib
a cur air.

*You must get his head
shaved, and have a
large blister applied to
it.*

Cataid se fion go húr.

*Let him take wine pretty
freely.*

Cuinnigtear an seamra
fionnfuar, agus aede-
arta go mait.

*Keep the room cool and
well aired.*

Na cuirtear miosuaini-
neas air.

Let him not be disturbed.

Nar fiosaíd tu moran
luet galair, aniu?

*Have you visited many
patients to-day?*

Is comda sin. Do glaoe
me air maidin, dfeu-
cain birt paiste san
ngalar breac.

*Several. In the morn-
ing I called to see two
children in the small-
pox.*

Sa teac a bfoigse doib,
do bi an bruitineac,
agus an triug.

*In the next house were
both the measles and
hooping cough.*

Aed ni raib ann aon aca
ro anacrac.

*But none were danger-
ously ill.*

Bhi

Bhi oghanac faoi enaoui
cuim, a bfuair cuairt
uaim mar an gceadna.

*A young man, in a con-
sumption, received a
visit also.*

Bhi sesean ro lag, aed
go raib speoir mait
ann.

*He was very weak, but
in good spirits.*

So eugainn bean, agus
leanab na huat.

*Here comes a woman with
a child in her arms.*

Go de so air do leanab,
a bean macanta?

*What is the matter with
your child, good wo-
man?*

Oc! a deag grad, is air
ata na tarraingte aid-
meala.

*O Sir, it has terrible
convulsions.*

A bfeictear go gcuireann
se piasta trid?

*Does it seem to pass any
worms?*

A mbionn se crinn le na
fiacilaib ina codlad?
no piocad a sròin?

*Does it grind its teeth
when asleep? or pick
its nose?*

Ni se gaic cuid diobta
go minic.

It does both very often.

Tabair asteac è; sgrìbe
me ni eigin do air ball.

*Bring it in; I will pre-
scribe for it presently.*

Nac seanmar an said-
breas, slainte mait fa-
gail!

*What a blessing it is to
enjoy good health!*

Gidead is tearc a cuireas
suim ann, mar coir
dòib.

*And yet few esteem it as
they ought to do.*

Chonnaire mise duine
dona aniu, a caill ra-
dar a da suil, tre na
baodais fein.

*I saw a poor wretch to-
day, who had lost the
sight of both his eyes
by his own folly.*

Cionas sin?

How was that?

Ta an sgeul ro fada. Inn-
seaca me duit aris è.

*The story is too long. I
will tell you again.*

Nil agam anois aed cu-
airt air duine, ar bri-
sead acos go deigio-
nac.

*I have now only to visit
a man, whose leg was
lately broken.*

Cionas ta Sèan aniu?
Ta moran nios fearr, a
deaggradh, taim buideac
duitse.

How is John to-day?
Much better, Sir, I give
you thanks.

Nar oilbrig na hicead go
mait?

Did his medicines operate
well?

D'oibrigeadar, agus nil
se gearan uirid fa pian
na coise.

They did, and he com-
plains less of the pain
in his leg.

Is doig go bfuil an cnaimh
ag greimead, faoi an
trat so.

The bone must have uni-
ted, before this time.

Chitear go bfuil biseac
iomcubaig air.

He appears considerably
better.

Leigtear suaimneas do,
agus is doig liom go
mfeidir leis a beit na
suid suas, faoi beagan
laetib.

Let him be kept quiet,
and I hope he will be
able to sit up in a few
days.

VII. Travelling, the Country, &c.

Ca bfuil mo giolla?

Where is my servant?

Taim annso a maigistir.

Here I am, master.

Bhfuil na heacraig reid?

Are the horses ready?

Ta siad go direac cur
deirig le na gcuid
coirce, agus beid siad
reid a mbeagan aimsir.

They are just finishing
their oats, and will be
ready in a few minutes.

Beir cum an doruis iad.

Bring them to the door.

A ndeana tu do cead-
longa brisead, sulfa
raca tu as baile?

Will you breakfast be-
fore you leave home?

Ni deanad-acd brise me
ceadlonga san Iur.

No, I shall breakfast in
Newry.

Is saim a beit marcaig-
eact sa maidin ciuin.

It is pleasant to ride in
a fine morning.

Is aolbinn an aimsir ta
aguinn.

We have delightful wea-
ther.

Is

- Is ro mait a'gaid na tíre. *The country appears very well.*
- Ta eagla orm go dtiuca cit orrain. *I fear we shall get a shower.*
- Nil a'cd neul, a ra'cas tort gan moill. *It is only a cloud, that will soon pass.*
- Sin fear air a mbotar romainn. *There is a man in the road before us.*
- Deanam go mbearamois an, agus go mbiam a gcuadal leis. *Let us overtake him, and enter into conversation with him.*
- Go mbeannaíd Dia duit, a duine mait. *God save you, good man.*
- Go mbeannaíd an cead-na duitse. *May the same bless you.*
- Nac breag an maidin i so? *Is not this a fine morning?*
- Is breag i, gloir do Dhia. *It is, thank God.*
- Ca fada tainic tu air maidin? *How far did you come this morning?*
- A dtuimciol cúig míle. *About five miles.*
- Hap, a duine, as tu rinne an mo'e eirig. *Ha, man, you have arisen early.*
- Nior codail me ro b'fad, go deimin. *Indeed I did not sleep very long.*
- Car codail tu areir, le do cead? *Pray, where did you sleep last night?*
- Do codail me sa Israid baile. *I slept in Dundalk.*
- An ann sin a bias tu do comnaig? *Do you dwell there?*
- Ni head, a'cd a gcontaig an rig. *No, but in the King's County.*
- Ca b'fuil duil agad a beit a no'ct? *Where do you intend to be to-night?*
- Ta duil agam a beit ann Ardماغ, mas feidir. *I intend to be in Armagh if possible.*
- Beid tu ann sin am go leor. *You will be there soon enough.*

- As snassamuil deas an eac sin agad. *That is a pretty neat horse you have.*
- As breag, cruadalac a gearran beag è. *He is a brave, hardy little hack.*
- Gabam orm go ndean se sodar go mait. *I warrant he trots well.*
- Nil níos fear air bit, da meud. *There is none better of his size.*
- Go de an aois ta aige? *What is his age?*
- Cheannaid me air son beiteac cùig mbliana, fa nodloig sa euaid tort è. *I bought him as a horse of five years old, last Christmas.*
- Bhfuil beul mait aige? *Has he a good mouth?*
- Fìor mait; agus cossa fallain. *Very good; and sound feet.*
- Measam gur còsam se seact, no oèt ponta dèag. *I suppose he cost seven-teen or eighteen pounds.*
- Cossain se nios foigse don fitecd, dar mo coingiol. *He cost nearer twenty, upon my honour.*
- Se so mo bealaicsa, agus is eigin dam d'fagbail. *This is my road, and I must leave you.*
- Turas sona duit. *I wish you a good journey.*
- Rat do turais ort. }
- Goson fide Dia duit. }
- Ca hait a mbriscam cead-longa? *Where shall we breakfast?*
- Is ionnan dam è. *It is equal to me.*
- Beir air na caiple so, a buacail, agus siubal tort leo seal ann sin. *Take these horses, boy, and lead them about for some time.*
- Ann sin tabair fèur doib, agus cuimil sios go mait iad. *Then give them hay, and rub them well down.*
- Racamoid da bfeucain ag ite a mbiad air ball. *We will see them fed presently.*

A feadhmanaig, fagam ar
gceadlonga gan moill.

Beid sin aguib, a daoine
uaisle.

An aill lib uibeaca?

Gan amras. Agus bi
dearbta iad beit ur.

Gearr aran is im.

Lìon mias tea, agus cuir
cail mait siucaire, is
uahtar ann.

An raça spaistearaët, go
bfeiceam an baile?

Ni teigeam anois. Oir
cuireadsin moilisrofad
oruinn.

Anois tamoid anairde
aris.

Is breag an tìr i so.

Ta an barr ageallad fog-
mar ratmar.

Taid na gardaid a gcrut
mait air adaig.

Ca leis an teac sin air an
cnoc?

Leis an Tigearna —,
acd se Sar Seon —
a comnaideas anois
ann.

Togtar gur tig ur e.

Nil se haire le seact
mbliadna foirgnite.

Ta an forba farsaing foir-
leatan, an abal gort
plandta le crannaib,
agus na lintelàn lionta
do iasgaib.

*Waiter, let us get break-
fast immediately.*

*You shall have it, Gen-
tlemen.*

Do you choose eggs?

*Certainly. And be sure
that they are fresh.*

*Cut some bread and but-
ter.*

*Fill a cup of tea, and put
a good deal of sugar
and cream in it.*

*Will you take a walk, to
see the town?*

*Not now. It would de-
lay us too long.*

*Now we are mounted
again.*

This is a fine country.

*The crops promise an
abundant harvest.*

*And the gardens appear
very forward.*

*Whose house is that on
the hill?*

*It belongs to Lord —,
but is inhabited at pre-
sent by Sir John —.*

*It seems to be a new
house.*

*It has not been built
more than seven years.*

*The demesne is extensive,
the orchard well plant-
ed, and the fish-ponds
well stored.*

Anois

- Anois tangamargo com-
rac na mbotar, ni fios
dam cia aca geabam.
Chim duine sa maéaire,
a muineas duinn è.
Sead, a éaraid, ci aca so
an bealaé go — ?
Gab slíge na lainne clíde.
Ca fada, no, éa meud
míle as so è?
Nil se os cionn a seact.
Do hinsead damsa go
raib se a bfogus d'oct
míle.
An eigin duinn an bot-
arsa éuingbeal air fad?
Ni head, aed an uair
tiucfa sib agcoisa énuic
ag an droicéad beag,
is eigin duit iompo air
do lainn éli.
A mbeirid an botar sin
gus an — sinn?
Ni bearan air fad. Fea-
dar fiafrúga ag an
éad tig indiaig tion-
toaga.
Tamoid buídeaé duit.
Is cosmúil le tír mait
fiadaéta i so.
Ta fascad mait do coil-
cib coillead san ngei-
nread ann.
Biann an iomad paitri-
osg, tríd an goirt,
agus naoscan, annsna
curraigib.
A bfuil gearrfiada, no
sionnca, le faéail ann so.
- Now we have come to
cross-roads, I do not
know which to take.
I see a man in the field,
who will tell us.
Ho friend, which is the
way to — ?
Take the left-hand road.
How far, or, how many
miles is it from this?
Not more than seven.
I was told that it was
nearly eight.
Must we continue long
on this road?
No, when you reach the
foot of the hill, at a
little bridge, you must
turn to your left.
Will that road bring us
to — ?
Not quite. You may en-
quire at the first house
after you turn.
We thank you.
This appears to be a good
sporting country.
There is good cover for
woodcocks in winter.
Partridges abound in the
corn fields, and snipes
in the bogs.
Are there any hares or
foxes to be found here?*
- Bhi

- Bhi go leor do gearrifi-
adaib ann, anallod ;
acád is beag naé ar
sgrios na cuin iad. *There were several hares
formerly, but the grey-
hounds have nearly
destroyed them.*
- Agus biom ag marbád na
sionnaé, ait air bit a
tig linn a bfaéail. *And we kill the foxes
whenever we can find
them.*
- Bionn iasgaireacé breac
air feobas, san amain
so romainn. *There is good fishing for
trouts in the river
that you have to pass.*
- A bfuil an amán sin
domuinn ? *Is that river deep ?*
- Nil. Do bi at anallod,
san ait a bfuil an droic-
ead anois. *No. There was a ford
formerly where the
bridge is now.*
- An bfuil ainnead air bit
eile le tarsnaé, idir so
agus — ? *Have we any other rivers
to cross, between this
and — ?*
- Ta amán mor leatan a
dtarsanfar tairis a
mbád tu. *You have a very large
one, over which you
will be ferried in a
boat.*
- Cionos ainmnigéar an
amán sin ? *What is that river called ?*
- An Bhanna, ruítean si
asteac go Loé neiteac. *The Bann ; it runs into
Lough Neagh.*
- Sin teac brugaig toigear-
mail, (no toig sgoi-
go maiseac, no brug-
baile, no dúnaig deag-
maiseac) indlios, agus
toigear comhair. *There are a neat farm-
house, yard and offices.*
- Ta na boit-eic, sna bá-
toigte, agus cro na
muc suidte air aon
reim, re tig na ngam-
naé, agus cro na gca-
oraé. *The stables, cow-house,
and hog-sty are ranged
uniformly with the calf
and sheep-pens.*
- Is cosmuil go bfuil cail
cruaca aibair, agus cru-
aca

- aca fèir tìrm san ad-
 goirt.
ricks of hay in the yard.
 Naè aluinn an lèana sin,
 a dtaob sìos don ngar-
 da.
What a fine meadow that is, below the garden!
 Ta an feur tìrm apuid.
The hay is ripe.
 Is doig liom go mbiad
 fo gmar mait go foir-
 leatan ann.
I hope there will be a good harvest in general.
 Ta faiceal mait air na
 huile ni, aèd lìn.
Every thing appears well except flax.
 Ni faca me ceaèta ag
 treobad, o d'fagmar
 baile.
I have not seen any ploughs at work since we set out.
 Nil branar samhraid coit-
 ceann sa tìr so.
Summer fallows are not common in this country.
 Cuirtear cruinneacht go
 mormoir air lorg na
 bfataid.
Wheat is usually sown after potatoes.
 Biann gnuis mordaèta
 air na sleibte so, on
 dtaob tuaid.
These mountains towards the north have a majestic appearance.
 Biann folac sneaèta air
 fead an geimrig orrta:
 aèd, san tsamrad, iann
 airneis òg ag ingilt
 orrta.
They are covered with snow during the winter: but, in summer, young cattle graze upon them.
 Gabam orm go mbionn
 cios ard, sa tìr so.
I suppose rents are high in this country.
 Cionas leigtear fearainn
 sa nait so?
How do lands let in this place?
 Suidtear fearann, o deic
 sgilline fitecad, go
 trì nginide an acair,
 reir a cail, no a cìneal.
Lands are let from thirty shillings to three guineas per acre, according to their quality.
 Aèd go mbionn cead ag
 gac tìonaiteac, san du-
 taig
But every tenant on this estate has a liberty to

taig se, uirid mòin a
buain is foiread do,
san mòinig mòir. (*No
sa mbogað mòr, no
sa bpurtað mòr.*)

Is doig liom naè bfuil
gual fa na faireacaib
so.

Nil feidm air gual, oir
ta pailtios mònað ann.

Le linn ar gcruadal, is
eagal liom gur gaba-
mar an bealaè eag-
coraè.

Na biod eagal ort; is
comain liom an botar
so go maith; oir do
siubal me è, do bliad-
antaib 'o soin.

Chim an baile, san maè.

Agus binn na cille ag
eirig os cionn na
gcrann fa gcuairt.

Is aluinn a suideamain ta
aige.

Ge naè mor an baile
gnotaige è.

Bionn margad maith lin-
eadaig, gacluain, ann;
agus aonaè airneise
air, an cead ceadaoine
gaè miosa.

Cia an drong so air an
mbotar?

Is soèraide ta ann; naè
gcluine tu tàsg?

*cut as many turf as he
wants, in the great
bog.*

*I believe there are no
coals in this neigh-
bourhood.*

*They are not wanted, for
there is abundance of
turf.*

*While chatting, I fear
we have taken the
wrong road.*

*You need not fear, I re-
collect this road very
well, having travelled
it some years ago.*

*I see the town in the
plain.*

*The spire of the church
rises above the sur-
rounding trees.*

*It is beautifully situ-
ated.*

*Yet it is not a town of
much trade.*

*There is a good linen
market in it every
Monday, and a fair
for cattle on the first
Wednesday in every
month.*

*What crowd is this on
the road?*

*It is a funeral, do you
not hear the cry?*

- Cia an tòrram è so? *Whose funeral is this?*
 Tòrram Phadruic i Dhui- *Patrick Dornan's.*
 rin.
 Ca huair a d' eag se? *When did he die?*
 Air maidin, a nè. *Yesterday morning.*
 Go de an aicid tainic *What was his complaint?*
 air?
 Caoin càitead na na- *It was a gradual decay*
 durta as a cèile; oir *of nature, for he was*
 bi aois mòr aige. *very old.*
 An bfuil an reilg abfagus *Is the burying ground*
 do so? *near this?*
 Ag fuigheall na sean cille, *It is at the remains of*
 ta air an cnoc ud tall. *the old church upon*
yon hill.
 Is oirbinneac an tamarc *That ruin has a vene-*
 ta air an tseanfoirg- *erable appearance.*
 near sin.
 Ta an iomad da leitid *There are many such in*
 sin, san tir. *in the country.*
 Creidimse gurab iomda *I believe there are many*
 lorg saor oibre, agus *remains of cultivation*
 foirgniugad, ta ann *and buildings in Ire-*
 Eirin, on tsean aimsir. *land, of remote anti-*
quity.
 Is ro iomda iad, agus *There are very many,*
 crutaigean sin go raib *which prove this coun-*
 aitreabui, agus ealad- *try to have been inha-*
 nad ann, o cianaib. *bited and civilized at*
an early period.
 Bud saim liom a beit *I shall be happy to talk*
 tract fan adbar sin, *with you on this sub-*
 aris, leat; san am *ject again, in the*
 ceadna, rainiceamaran *mean time we have*
 baile. *reached the town.*
 Fanamoid annso, fead an *We shall stay here, dur-*
 cuinfeasgair; agus air *ing the afternoon;*
 maidin is eigin damsa *in the morning I must*
 siubal liom fèin. *travel on by myself.*

Is truaig liom go cait-
feamais sgaram co
luat.

*I am sorry that we must
part so soon.*

Ta sùil agam d'faiceal
aris, faoi beagan lae-
tib.

*I hope to see you again in
a few days.*

A biataig, a bfeadam
leapaça maite faigail
annso, a noët?

*Landlord, can we have
good beds here to-
night?*

Gheaba sib sinn tirm,
tiagta ro samasaç.

*You shall have them well
aired and comfortable.*

Biod proinn ollam, fan
cùig o clog.

*Let dinner be ready at
five o'clock.*

Cionas a cait tu an èuin
feasgar?

*How have you spent the
evening.*

Chait me a dtig caraid è.

*I was at the house of a
friend.*

Ta se traò dol a luige.

It is time to go to bed.

Sàr còdla suaimneac
duit.

*I wish you a good night's
rest.*

Agiolla, bfuil mo capall-
sa ùmaigte?

*Hostler, is my horse
ready?*

Ta sereid, aùuine uasail;
aéd go bfuil crut air
bogad aige.

*He is, Sir, but he has
got a loose shoe.*

Ta se ro moc, le gaba
faigail ag obair, go
sead.

*It is too early to find a
smith at work.*

G'eaba tu ceard gaban,
air an botar; agus
saoilim an dtligfe do
capall a crut, go
dtiucfa tu cuige sin.

*You will find a smith's
shop on the road, and
I think your horse
will not drop his shoe
until you come to it.*

Ca hainm ata air?

What is his name?

Ata Brian, gabad.

*He is called Bryan, the
Blacksmith.*

The following original and genuine conversation exhibits the native simplicity of rustic character and manners, and furnishes a variety of idiomatical terms and phrases.

VIII. Brian Gaba.

Ca mbian Brian gaba na c  mnaig?

Ta se a b  fogus do m  ile uait. Tionto   air laim   cli, ag an tig   ud is foigse duit: agus t   sios a botairin beag.

Hinnsead damsa gur ag comrac na mbotar a bi a teac  .

Is ann ata an c  arta; ac   bi mise ag an c  arta anois, agus nil se ann. D  fiafraig   me ag tig   na croise, oir saoil me go mb  feidir leis a beit f  gail a diurna air maidin, agus ni raib   se an sin a niu; ac   ta fios agam go raib   se mall go leor ar  ir ann.

Agus ca b  fuil a teac   fein, a deir tu?

Nil teac   no fearainn aige; ac  d a dtig   a bain  liabna a bias se na c  mnaig  . Ra  a tu sios an botairin beag ud, mar d  bairt me leat a roime, go dtig   tu c  m an at: dearc annsin air do laim   deis, agus geaba tu casan, le taob   clad   sean abaill, lan drea-sog agus si  gaille.

Mar ra  as tu siar, ageois na h  imne, faoid sgat na gerann, c  ife tu romad, sean tig   m  r, fada, faoi droic   dion; agus e  gnean glas, a fas go barr da binn.

Is doig   liom go b  fuige tu Brian gab na leaba, air maidin.

Nil fios agam go de is fearr damsa a deanam  .

Togar dam   go b  fuil do capul bacac  .

Da b  fuiginn   it a gcuirinn a steac   ; agus buac  al a ra  fad a gcuinne an gaban.

VIII. *Bryan the Blacksmith.*

Where does Bryan the blacksmith live?

It is nearly a mile off. Turn to the left hand, at the next house, and go down the little lane.

I was told that his house was at the cross roads.

His shop is there; but I was in his shop just now, and he is not in it. I enquired at the cross house, for I thought that he might be there getting his drop in the morning, and he had not been there to day; but I know that he was late enough there last night.

And where is his own house, say you?

He has neither house nor land, but lives in the house of his mother-in-law. You will go down that little lane, as I told you before, till you come to the ford; look then on your right hand, and you will find a path along-side the hedge of an old orchard full of briars and weeds.

As you go over, by the river's side, under the shade of the trees, you will see before you a great long old house with bad thatch, and green ivy growing to the tops of the two gables.

I imagine you will find Bryan in bed this morning.

I know not what I had best do.

Your horse seems to be lame.

Could I find some place to put him into, and a boy to go for the smith.

Gheaba tu stabla, aige na ceitre bealaig.

Acd is fearr dam fèin a dol leat; oir is doilig an fear sin a dusgadh, no a cur a geionn oibre air maidin.

Ma tig tu liom, beid me buideac duit.

Beid me leat gan moill.

Deanam, anois.

An bfuil bean ag an gaba sin?

An è Brian? Go deimin ata bean, agus triur garlaç aige, fan teallaç, ag an baintreabuiç boçt sin sios. Rit se air siubal le girseac beag, naç raib os cionn cùig mbliadain dèag, ingean na mna sin.

An bfuil si bfad na baintrea baig?

Ta se naoi mbliadna o deag a fear.

Agus ba duine daonda, deigbeasaic escan; mòr measamuil amuiç, s' ambaile.

An raib moran fearainn, no maoin aige?

Bhi fearann saor, agus saidbreas go leor aige. Is coimin liomsa tigearna na haitese mìle ponta d'fagail air iasaçt uad. Dar ndoig go dtug se cùig cèad ponta, do còrd, leis an ingin ba sine.

An bfuil tu dearbta go dtug se an uirid sin?

Dearbta? Ta me làn dearbta go bfuair a Boulteraç cùig cèad uad, ma bi se na muinin.

Cia he an Boulteraç?

Captin Boulter. Naç gcuala tu umrad air an duine uasal, a d'fogair comrac air a Chrom sui-leac?

Ni cuimneac liom go gcuala me ariam iomrad air ceaçtar aca.

Is doig liom go gcuala tu fan loing da ngoirti an Boulter, a caillead fa cuantaib cuan na mara, ag teaçt o port na ngall.

Ca raib a triall?

Triall go Doire.

Naç fada sin o soin?

I think

You will find a stable at the four roads.

But I had better go with you, for it is hard to awaken that fellow, or set him to work in the morning.

If you come with me I shall be obliged to you.

I will be with you immediately.

Let us go now.

Has this smith a wife?

Is it Bryan? Indeed he has a wife and three children about the hearth, with that poor widow below there. He ran away with a little girl not more than fifteen years old, the daughter of that woman.

Has she been long a widow?

It is nine years since her husband died.

And he was a humane, moral man, much respected abroad and at home.

Had he much land or substance?

He had cheap land and wealth enough. I remember the landlord of this country to borrow a thousand pounds from him. I am convinced that he gave five hundred pounds as a portion with his eldest daughter.

Are you sure that he gave so much?

Sure? I am full sure that Boulter got five hundred from him, if not more.

Who is Boulter?

Captain Boulter. Did you never hear of the gentleman that challenged Cromwell to fight a duel?

I do not recollect that I ever heard of either of them.

I suppose you have heard of the ship called the Boulter, that was lost on the coast of Connemara, coming from Portugal.

For what place was she bound?

For Derry.

Is not that long since?

Saoilim go bfuil se tri bliadna dèag, ag teaèt na feil Mìcaele.

Is cumain liom è, go dearbhta, is ceart mait agam air, oir do bì earrad agam fein ionnta.

Bhi, a deir tu? Dar m'fhirinne masead ba le Caiptin Boulter an sguib sin.

Is iongad liom sin; oir connaire mise an caiptin, agus togar dam gur Preston a bì air.

Ta tu ceart go leor; oir dob è Preston an caiptin loingsioraèt; aèd ba le Boulter an seilb dillis; oir bì se fein sna h India soir, an uair a brisead i.

Aèd go de seol an caiptin a bealaèsa, ag iarraid mna?

Ni ann so a cas se uirti, aèd a m Baile-at-cliait, ait a raib si air sgoil. Ba cailin geanamuil i, agus tug Boulter taitneam di.

Anndiaig brisead na luinge pòs se i; a nead?

A dtimcioll tri raite na diaig; fa luagnosa mo doig; ni raib se bfad ann Eirinn, deis a teaèt an India, anuair posad è.

Car sloinnead atair a mna?

Do èlainn Charita. Seamus mòr Mhac Carita, duine breag, maiseac, urrunta go deimin. Thainic se ann mo cuimne, com luat is connaire me do toirt, agus do gnais, ag teaèt cum an doruis air maidin; oir nil tu neamcosmuil leis.

Bhi doig mait air, a deir tu?

Is air a bì slig mait airgiod a deanam. Ba leis an muileann ud, a connaire tu, a gcois a loea, ag teaèt duit. Bhi deacuib na paraiste aige; agus ba glacadair ciosa è don tigearna bì aguinn anallod.

An raib cios air bit air fein?

Bhi se faoid cail ciosa, fa talam na croise. Ma ta bì cios bonntaiste ag teaèt asteac cuige.

Bhi da cead nacra annso aig atair na baintrea-buig, air leat cròin an acair; is leags air fead fasad fear uaitne.

I think

I think it is thirteen years at next Michaelmas.

I remember it indeed, and a good right I have, for I had goods myself in her.

You had, you say? Upon my truth then Boulter was the captain of that ship.

I think that strange, for I saw the captain, and I think his name was Preston.

You are right enough; for Preston was the sailing captain, but the ship belonged to Boulter; for he himself was in the East Indies when she was wrecked.

But what sent the captain this way, seeking a wife?

It was not here that he met her, but in Dublin, where she was at school. She was a handsome girl, and Boulter fell in love with her.

After the shipwreck he married her, was it not?

About three quarters after it; about Lammas I think; he was not long in Ireland, after coming from India, when he was married.

Of what family was his wife's father?

Of the M'Carthys. Big James M'Carthy, a brave, clever, genteel man indeed. He came into my memory as soon as I saw your stature and your features, coming to the door this morning; for you are not unlike him.

He was prosperous, you say?

He was in a good way of making money. He had that mill which you saw beside the lake, as you came. He had the tithes of the parish, and he was receiver of rent to our late landlord.

Had he any rent to pay himself?

He had to pay some rent for the lands of the Cross. But he had profit rent coming to him.

The widow's father had two hundred acres in this place, at half-a-crown an acre, and a lease of it while green grass grows.

An raib sin a seilb aige Mac Carta ?

Fuair se sin uile do crod, le na mnaoi; agus bi aca go dti anuraig, gur b' eigin a diol.

Nac raib seilb aige fein, leit muig de sin ?

Dar ndoig go raib Baile an loea uile aige, agus ag a sinnserib roime; acd go bfuil se faoi morgaig anois, le scaet mbliadna.

Raib clann mac aca ?

Ta dis mac beo. An fear is sine bi se a bfad a Bpairis, ag stuidear liaigis; d'fag se sin, deic mbliadna o soin, agus cuaid se go hIndia; agus cluinim nac bfuil aon bliadain o soin, naçar solatar se mile ponta. Ta eul na mbaile leis, air a bliadainse, go ndiola se na fiaca.

Ca bfuil an mac eile ?

'Se sin Seamus og. Nil oganae, sa rann Eorpa, is flataula croide, na an fear sin, da mbiad acfuinn aige. Fuair se ait fir-ionad, san arm, anuraid. Nil se fad, o bi an caiptin is e fein ann so.

Bhfuil doig mait air an caiptain anois ?

Deir siad go bfuil se lan saidbreas; daindeoin gaic caile tainic air.

Ca mbionn se na comnuig ?

A mbaile-at-cliat; e fein agus a bean, ingean na bain'treabui se.

Adtig si air cuairt cum na matara ?

Thig si anois, air uairib; bi si bfad nac labrad si le na matair, cionn dtug si ait, no oigeact do Bhrian, no da bean.

A bfuair Brian gaba moran spre le na mnaoi ?

Esean crod ! B'fearr leo a crocad san am sin. Ni raib moran le fagail, le na linu, air doig air bit.

Go de d'imtig aira maoin ?

Fuar na dligteamnaig an cuid is mo de. Is ionda caill, agus buaidread, a tainic orra anois, le deic mbliadnaib, o tainic Cromsuil a beit na tiarna air an dutaig so.

Had M'Carthy that in possession?

He got it all as a portion with his wife, and they held it, until last year, when it was forced to be sold.

Had he no property of his own besides?

Indeed he and his forefathers had all Balinlough, but it has been mortgaged now seven years.

Had they any sons?

They have two sons living. The eldest was a long time in Paris, studying medicine; he left that ten years since, and went to India; and I hear that there is not a year since, in which he does not save a thousand pounds. They expect him home this year, to pay off the debts.

Where is the other son?

That is young James. There is not a youth in Europe of a nobler spirit than that lad, if he had the means. He got a lieutenant's place in the army last year. It is not long since the captain and he were here.

Is the captain in good circumstances now?

They say he is very rich, notwithstanding all his losses.

Where does he live?

In Dublin, he and his wife, the daughter of this widow.

Does she visit her mother?

She comes now sometimes: for a long time she would not speak to her mother, because she gave place or shelter to Bryan or his wife.

Did Bryan get much fortune with his wife?

He fortune! They would rather hang him then. There was not much to be got in his time at any rate.

What became of the property?

The lawyers got the most of it. Many a loss and trouble has come upon them now, these ten years, since Cromwell came to be landlord of this estate.

Go

Go de tainic air an tiarna, bi ann roime?

Ni raib clann aige; is bi se dosgadaic, is diol se an dutaid le Cromsuil. Chuaid ann sin go Longdun, agus cluinim gur eag se o soin.

Go de fat dlige bi ag M'Carta?

Cromsuil a chuaid cum dligead leis, ag iarraid leagsa na haiteise a brisead, agus a fagail do fein.

Go de an ceart a bi ag Cromsuil le teisbeanad?

Ceart! muna raib ceart, bi neart airgit aige. Agus dar ndoig ba leor sin do Mhac Carta, da mbiad se com crionna is coir do beit: no da mbiad an tag air an tairgiod glacad, a d'furail Cromsuil air dtus air.

Raib se ag iarraig a ceannaic o Mhac Carta?

D'furail se da mile punta air; acd ni raib Mac Carta sasta sgarmuint leis.

Nar beag leis an da mile?

Ba beag leis, gan amras; oir do bi abfogus do tri cead sa mbliadain teact asteac saor as. Ni raib ait faoi an grein, no os a ceann, mo doig, a santaig Cromsuil nios mo, na talam na croise beit anna seilb fein. Nid nac iongnad ba mior a raet leis, foidin aoibin, mar ta se, beit a lar a duitce, agus gan cuid aige fein de.

Nil fearann sa gcoigead is torrtamlac, agus is taitneamuiqe, na talam na croise; ait a bfuil gac uile comgar, moir, is moirfeur, roga admoid, is teine, is uisge. Feuca na crainn alainn, ta fas fa na cladaesa; doir, is oinnse, is ailm; uir, is giunas, is caortain; fearnn, coll, is saileac; agus cuileann glas go foirlionta.

Ta clocaoil, agus slinn cloca go leor, faoi talam ann; agus leaca, mora, leatan, leabar, ceatarnac, ceart-cumpa, anail leac feartain, fa bruaic na haimne, so sios air fad.

What

What became of the former landlord?

He had no children; he was extravagant, and sold the estate to Cromwell. Then he went to London, and I hear that he died since.

What lawsuit had M'Carthy?

Cromwell went to law with him, endeavouring to break the lease of this place and to get it to himself.

What right had Cromwell to shew?

Right! If he had not right he had might of money. And surely that was enough for M'Carthy, if he had been as wise as he ought to be, or if he had taken the money that Cromwell offered him at first.

Did he want to buy it from M'Carthy?

He offered him two thousand pounds for it; but M'Carthy was not willing to part with it.

Did he think the two thousand pounds too little?

He did certainly; for he had near three hundred a year of clear income from it. There was no place under the sun, nor above it, I suppose, that Cromwell coveted more, than to have the lands of the Cross in his own possession. No wonder that he thought it a vexation, that a charming spot as it is, should be in the middle of his estate, without his having any claim to it.

There are no lands in the province more fertile and charming than the lands of the Cross; where there are all conveniences, bog and meadow, choice timber, fire and water. See the beautiful trees, that are growing about these hedges; oak, ash and elm; yew, fir, and quick-beam; alder, hazel and willow; and green holly in abundance.

There are lime-stone and slates enough under ground here; and great, broad, smooth flags, square and well formed like tomb-stones, in the bank of the river along here below.

Air

Air son fìor uisge, dar ndoig, naè bfuil nìos fearr ann Eirin, no a dto bar ui Dhalaig, ann so sìos.

A mbionn marla le fagail, sna leantaib so?

Ata go leor de ann, aèd nìor togaèd moran ariam de.

Is beag fèim leasaig air an fearannsa. Da bfaic-feasa barr na maèaireadsa, le linn Mhic Carta; air feabus coirce geal, is cruìtneacèd glegeal; orna buid, is sìogal sìolmar; agus lìon glas, caol, fada fas.

Cia hè ta na còmnuid sa tig beag doigearnuil ud; a bfuil garda air cùla, agus maèaire deas, rèid os a cuinne?

Nil aon duine anois ann, aèd sean duine a bìos tabairt do. An fear, a bi ann, dìmtigse, leis an cìos. Fait na neoinin angoirtear don mag ud. Dar m'flrinne, a deag duine, cònnairc mise seomar èapall a fas san àit sin, seacèd mbliadna o sòin, a risead go beannaib bo.

Go de an cìos a bi air?

Bhi fitee ponta sa bliadain air. Agus an duine dona d'fag è, deanadh se leit acìosa gaè uile bliadain, do torad an abal guirt.

Agus go de mur tuit se ar deiread, naè dtiucfad leis cìos a dìol?

Thiucfad leis a dìol, mait go leor. Aèd cuir Cromsuil tiopaèd air na tionantaig, gan cìos a dìol leis an baintreabuiè, go dti no ndeanfaid reidteacè san dlige. Bhi an fear sin, agus cuigear cile, seacèd mbliadna, gan aon pigìn cìosa dìol; gur riteadar air siubal, fa dearaèd, agus corrd is seacèd cèad ponta do cùl cìos orra.

Ba mòr an caill a tainic uirre.

Naè deacaid an dlige anadaig Chromsuil fa deiread?

Chuaid se anagaid, da bliadain o sòin. Aèd dìol an baintreabuiè an fearann; agus raça siad go Baile na loèa, air an bliadain so èugainn.

Naè dtiucfad leo an àitse èuingbeal?

As for spring water, I am positive there is none better in Ireland than in O'Daly's well, down here.

Is there any marl got in these meadows ?

There is plenty of it in them; but there never was much of it raised.

These lands require little manure. If you had seen the crops of these fields in M'Carthy's time; the best white oats, and fair wheat, yellow barley, and fruitful rye, and green flax, growing tall and slender.

Who lives in that neat little house, that has the garden behind it, and a fine plain before it ?

There is no person in it now, but an old man who takes care of it. The man who lived in it went off with the rent. That field is called the daisy lawn. Upon my word, Sir, I saw clover growing there seven years ago, that reached to the cows' horns.

What was the rent of it ?

Twenty pounds a year; and the unfortunate man that left it made half his rent every year of the fruit of his orchard.

How did he fail so much, that he could not pay the rent ?

He could pay it well enough, but Cromwell laid an injunction on the tenants to pay no rent to the widow until the law-suit was decided. This man, and five others, were seven years without paying a penny of rent; until they ran off at last, under at least seven hundred pounds of arrears.

That was a great loss to her.

Did the law-suit go against Cromwell at last ?

It did, two years ago: but the widow sold the land, and they will go to Balinlough next year.

Could they not hold this place ?

D' feudaíid siad cuid de cúingbeal, gan amras ;
acé níar maíit leo beít faoi cúmaçta namáid.

An è Cromsúil a céannaig an fearann?

Niar b' è. Acé 'sè baramúil gaé duine, gur do
a ceannaçad è ; agus ta mise dearb'ta go mbiad se
aige, andiaig gaé cuingsleo bi eattorra.

Agus díbir se Brian gaba boét, amac as a tír ; 's
gur raib se da bliadain air bord luinge, sa gcablaç
an rig ; agus bliadain eile, na braigde, sa Frainc.

Go de bi anaçaid Bhrian aige?

Feadmanaç Chromsúil, a tug mi-mód do maig-
istreas Ni Carta, aon la amain nac raib Bhrian fa
baile ; agus dubairt Brian, da mbiad se fèin a laíair,
go mbuailead se an feadmanaç.

Casas Cromsúil, 's a giolla, air Bhrian, na diaig
sin, air an bótar, ann so tall ; agus tug siad araon
acínusan ro géur do, fa na bagairt. Bhi Brian in-
diaig bolgam ól ; agus gradas a dorn, trom, cruaid,
mar ord urlaig, agus buaileas an feadmanaç a mbun
na cluaise, gur leag se, na cosar cro, os comhair a
maigistir.

Ionnsaigeas an maigistir Brian ann sin, le eac-
laisg ; agus bi ga lasgað go teann, no go dtug
Brian aon leim, lúgbar, fair an Chromsúil, gur tar-
raing se anuas on gearran è ; agus sniomas an lasg
as a lainn ; agus a leitid da rusgað, is da leadrað,
tug Brian do air an mball sin, nac bfuair se riam a
roime. No go gcualas an dtorman, a dtaob' tall
don énuic ; 's go dtainic buidean mòr, do giollan-
ruib, agus luçt oibre Chromsúil fan geomair.

Anuair a connaire Brian an neart biodbuig da
ionnsaig, lingear tar diog, on mbotar amac, agus
sginnios mar seidead gaoite, tre coilltib, is cur-
raigib, 's gaé aimreidtíg ; 's a toir na diaig, mar
conairt an diaig geirfiaid. Acé ce be ait air bfuair
se didion, no fosgað dearmain, sgolb de sgeul a
bfuair siad, o sin amac.

Gidead fuair maigistreas Ni Carta faisneis ca
raib se ; agus cuir si duine airigte fa na dèin, le tri

They

They could hold part of it, no doubt; but they would not wish to be under the power of an enemy.

Was it Cromwell that bought the land?

It was not. But every one thinks that it was bought for him: and I am sure that he will have it, after all the quarrels that were between them.

And he banished poor Bryan out of the country; so that he was two years on board the King's fleet; and another year a prisoner in France.

What ailed him at Bryan?

A footman of Cromwell's insulted Mrs. McCarthy, one day that Bryan was not at home; and Bryan said, if he were present, that he would strike the footman.

Cromwell and his servant met Bryan, on the road beyond here, afterwards; and they both rebuked him sharply for his threat. Bryan had taken a sup; and he clenches his fist, heavy and hard as a battering hammer, and strikes the waiting man behind the ear, till he stretched him, with his feet up, before his master.

Then the master attacks Bryan, with the horse-whip, and was cutting him up smartly, until Bryan gave one quick leap at Cromwell, and pulled him down off his horse; he twists the whip out of his hand, and such a beating and flogging, as Bryan gave him there, he never got before. So that the noise was heard on the farther side of the hill; and a great number of servants and labourers of Cromwell came to his relief.

When Bryan saw the force of the enemy approaching him, he leaped over the ditch, out of the road, and darts off, like a blast of wind, through woods and bogs, and every difficult place; and the pursuers after him, like hounds after a hare. But wheresoever he got protection or shelter, not a syllable of information they received, from that forth.

However Mrs. McCarthy learned where he was; and she sent a certain person to him, with three

nginige; agus litir, ag iarraid air dol go Luimneac, fa dèin a mic, agus a comairle a glacad. Do bi maigistir Seamus na fear bratac, san am sin; acd nior maith leis Brian a cur san arm; oir ni raib duil go mbiad Cromsuil beo. Agus cuaid Seamus fein le Brian, a gcois isioll, go Corcaig, gur fag se air bord luinge e.

Agus, go deimhin, ni dearna Brian boed dearmud d' ecean, na diaig sin. Oir do bi ag air fairge air, a nuair a gab na Francaig an long, corrad agus cedad ponta a raib ceart aige fagail, idir airgiod buada, agus tuarasdai. Anuair a bi se sa bFrainc, sgriob se litir fa dèin caiptin Boulter, agus cuaid se go Longdun, agus fuair se tri fitcead ponta do. Dordaig Brian fitce ponta a tabairt do fear brataig, agus fitce ponta da baincliahuin, agus an treas fitcead da mnaoi fein.

Anois, a duine uasail, dairis me duit cail do imteacta Brian, agus a muintir. Acd cluinim fuaim na nord; mar sin ta Brian, no cuid da gaibinib oga, san gcearda anois. Agus muna bfuil se ann, raca me na cuinne; oir ni deanam aon do na buacailib gnotaig duitse, com maith leis fein.

IX. Teac oideacta tuaidte.

Ca meud mile uaim an baile is neasa dam?

Ta deic mile, maite, go hairigte; agus nil an botar ro maith ann aiteacuib.

Is gann dam beit ann a noct. Na aon ionad oideacta, eadruim agus e?

Ta brug oideacta ro gleasta, a dtimcioll cuig mile romad, ionn a bfuigir gaic comgair go sasta; agus beid tu agcontabairt cuideacta fagail ann, mar is e so an bealac go haonac Bhaile na sloga.

guineas;

guineas; and a letter desiring him to go to Lime-rick, to her son. Master James was an ensign at that time, but he did not wish to put Bryan into the army; for there was no hope that Cromwell would live. And James himself went with Bryan, privately, to Cork, until he left him on board a ship.

And, indeed, poor Bryan did not forget him afterwards. For he had the fortune on sea, when the French took the ship, to get at least one hundred pounds, between prize money and wages. When he was in France, he wrote to Captain Boulter, and he went to London, and received sixty pounds for him. Bryan ordered twenty pounds to be given to the ensign, twenty to his mother-in-law, and the remaining twenty to his own wife.

Now, Sir, I have told you some of the adventures of Bryan and his people. But I hear the sound of the hammers; so that Bryan, or some of his young lads, are in the shop now. If he is not there himself, I will go for him; for none of his men will do your business so well as himself.

IX. The Country Inn.

How many miles am I from the next town?

At least ten long miles; and the road is not very good in some places.

I can hardly reach it to night. Is there no place of entertainment between this and it?

There is a very decent inn, about five miles forward, where you can be well accommodated; and you will be apt to find company there, as this is the way to the fair of Balinasloe.

Gheaba tu proinn maith, agus leaba saim ann; agus aire maith dod capall.

Is leor sinn. Ni racam nìos faide.

Ca bfuil fear an tig?

Taim ann so, a duine uasail.

Go de ta agad a Ogasdoir?

Roga gaça bide, is toga gaça dìge. Ta mairt feoil maith, is caoir feoil ùir; ta feoil laoid biadta, uain feoil ro maith, is feoil meit mionnan.

Go de an seoirt dìge ta agad?

Ta leann donn, làidir, blàsta, briogmùr; uisge beata is fearr càil; biotailte bioraça o tìr fa tuinn; agus fionta na Fraince, is phort na ngall.

Car leis na heacraig sin, tainic air ball?

Le dìs fear on dtaob tuait. Agus ta na firse cum prainn annso.

Is maith liom cuideaçata.

Ma ta, ni leatsa a suidfeas siad, a saoi; do bì gur daoine tuata iad.

Is cuma sin. Is cosmùil le duine fiudaç iad; suideam, agus iteam air aon mbord.

Fàilte d'ib, a daoine uaisle. Suigeam sìos air an mbord.

Ta tart agus ocras orm. Tabair ni ùam le na ite.

Go de is mian leat òl?

Tabair deoc ùam. Deoc leanna.

Fa tuairim do slàinte. Go raib maith agad.

Bigid go subaç. Go ndeana se mòr maith duit.

D'it me go leor. Ta me sasta.

Fèidir naç dtaitnigean se leat.

Taitnigean se liom go maith.

Ni tig liom nìos mo òl. Choisg me mo tart.

Cia an ard do cùigeaù Ulað a mbionn sib?

Adtaoib soir; laim re traig dùn droma.

Tuigim go bfuil sib triall go hard siar. B'fearr liom go bfanad sib a noct; agus bionnse lib, air an aonaç.

You

You will get a good dinner and bed, and your horse will be well treated.

That is enough. I will go no farther.

Where is the master of the house?

I am here, Sir.

What have you for me, landlord?

Choice of meat and drink. I have fat beef, and fresh mutton, fed veal, very good lamb, and fat kid.

What kind of drink have you?

I have strong, and well flavoured brown beer; whiskey of the best quality; spirits from Holland; and wine from France and Portugal.

Whose horses are those, that came just now?

They belong to two men from the north, and these men are to dine here.

I am fond of company.

But they will not sit with you, Sir, for they are plain country men.

No matter. They appear to be decent men; let us sit, and eat at one table.

You are welcome, gentlemen. Let us sit down to the table.

I am thirsty and hungry. Give me something to eat.

What do you chuse to drink?

Give me a drink. A drink of ale.

To your health. I thank you.

Sit ye merry. Much good may it do you.

I have eaten enough. I am satisfied.

Perhaps you do not like it.

I like it very well.

I can drink no more. I have quenched my thirst.

In what part of Ulster do you live?

In the eastern part: near the shore of Dundrum.

I understand that you are going westward. I wish you would stay to night, and I will be with you in the morning. You will be soon enough at the fair.

Ma saoilear sin, b'fearr linn fuireac'. Agus ba mòr an saimeas tusa beit linn.

Duine Uasal. Ca hainm, no sloinnead d'ib, a cairde?

Mac Gabann m' ainm 's mo sloineadsa; agus so o Ruanad mo cuailig.

D. U. An bfuil nuaideact air bit lib as bur dtir, a cairde?

Mac G. Nil a dadam air siubal, ac na Miliside ga nartaic o hait go hait.

O Ruanad. Cluinimse go bfuil aniomad cat buiginib ura do milisidib ga dtogbail, i Sasan; 's go ndeantar a leitid ann Eirin faoi gairid.

D. U. B' feidir sin a beit.

Mac G. Maisead, a dtuigean tusa, a duine uasal, go de is ciall do sin uile? no an eagla a namaid ata orrta?

D. U. Ni tuigim, is ni creidim go bfuil eagla no baogal orrta. Gidead ni fulair a beit coimeadaic, agus inn fein a cuingbeal as acara an namaid.

Acid is ag an uactranaic is fearr ata fios a gnoitce fein. Agus ni beite duinn a beit ro fiafrugac fa adbaraib airdreimeaca.

Mac G. Is fior e, a saoi, 's iad na gnotaige cois baile is fearr farus orruine beit traic air.

D. U. Feadam fòs beit traic air seanacais na tìre, gan diombail.

An bfuil mòran do lorg na sean foirgnead, no oibreaca cian arsaig eile, le faiceal in bur dtirse?

O Ruanad. Ta fuigill sean-caislean, sean-cealla, agus sean toir cian arsaig go leor ann.

Mac G. D'ar ndoig go bfuil; agus gur arsaig an obair na rata, 's na huaimneaca, 's na leaca li-tearda a fuaras ionnta.

O R. B' feidir gur sinne na cloic-oir, 's na car-nain, 's na cromleaca, na iad sin fein.

Mac G.

If you think so we would wish to stay; and we should be very happy that you would be with us.

G. What are your names, or families, my friends?

My name, and that of my family, is Smyth, and my companion's, Rooney.

G. Have you any news from your country, my friends?

S. Nothing is talked of, except that the militia are a changing from one place to another.

R. I hear that there are several new regiments of militia now raised in England, and that the same will soon be done in Ireland.

G. It will probably be so.

S. Well, Sir, do you understand what all this means? Are the enemies dreaded?

G. I neither know nor believe that there is either fear or danger. Yet it is proper to be upon the alert, and to keep ourselves out of the power of the enemy.

But the government know their ^{own} affairs best. And we should not be too inquisitive about high affairs.

S. That is true, Sir, domestic affairs are the most proper subject for our conversation.

G. We may speak also of the antiquities of the country, without offence.

Are there many remains of old buildings, or other ancient works, to be seen in your country?

R. There are numerous remains of old castles, old churches, and ancient towers in it. (1.)

S. Indeed there are; and the raths, the caves, and engraved stones found in it, are ancient works also. (2.)

R. Perhaps the upright stones, carns, and cromleacs are older than even these. (3.)

Mac G. Is doilig rada ciaca is sine.

D. U. Ca bfuaras na leaca litearda, a deir tu?

Mac G. Aitreasa me duit, a duine uasail. Fa m'le d' on ait, a mbion sinne nar gcomnaid, fuaras uaim, air leatmalaig' enuic, le fear a bi ag to'cailt fa cloic, a dtimcioll deic' mbliadna o soin. Ni raib' smuainead, no fios aige neac' beo go raib' a leitid ann, no go dtarla a fagail mar sin; na h uaim fada, caol, gan enama, gan taise, no lorg ni air bit ann; acd ballaig' folama, air na bfollac' do leaca mora. Bhi seomra beag, deas, cruinn cumpa, indeilb' cisean beac', air leat' taob' na huamca sin; agus doras beag, cumhang' a dol innte, fala'm fòs, mar an gcuid eile. Acd cèanna fuaras aon leac, leabar, leatan, a mullac' na haitese; agus, air an taob' ioctarae d' on leic sin bi tri line grab'talta, do glan litrea'caib' ceart cumpa; nae fuaras aoinneac' ariam o leit, a bfeadfad an sgrìbin sin a leagad, no a m'ineadadh.

O R. Nil aon focal breige ann. Oir connaire me fèin an uaim, 's an leac, 's an sgrìbin, an uair a fuaras è.

D. U. Nil aniras air bit' agam ann. Oir connaire mise fòs tuaraisg na huamca sin, a deir tu: agus mac samuil na litreae' ceadna clo buailte, igclair uia, ann nuad' stair còndae an Dùin.

Mac G. Thainic duine uasal foglumta ann sin, o Ata na hilide, a comartaig' sios air cairt è.

D. U. Nae bfuaras cromleac, faoid' earn, laim leis ait sin?

Mac G. Fuaras, go deimin, fa da m'le do sin, (a dtimcioll seact' mbliadna roime sin), leac aid-meil mor, leatan, com'trom, leabair, com' min le cloicin cois tra'ga: go gcreidim nae bfuil cromleac ann Eirin com' deas leis; reir mar dubairt an duine uasal sin, a tainic 'ga feacuin.

Bhi fal do leaca fada, cotroma, na seasam' ceart suas air a gceann tort timcioll fan cromleic m'oir,

S. It

S. *It is difficult to say which are oldest.*

G. *Where were these engraved stones found, do you say?*

S. *I will tell you, Sir. About a mile from the place where we live, a cave was found, on the brow of a hill, by a person who was digging round a stone, about ten years ago. No person thought or knew that such a place was there, until it happened to be found thus; a long, narrow cave, without bone, or relic, or trace of any thing in it, but empty walls, covered with great stones. There was a neat, little chamber, of a round form, like a beehive, on one side of the cave, and a little, narrow door, to enter by, empty also, as the rest. However, there was found one broad, smooth flag on the top of the place; and, on the lower side of that flag there were three lines engraved, of clean, well formed letters; nor has any person been found since, who could read or explain the inscription.*

R. *It is perfectly true. For I saw the cave, the flag, and the inscription, when it was discovered.*

G. *I have no doubt of it, as I have also seen an account of that cave which you mention, and a fac simile of those letters printed in copper-plate, in the new history of the county Down.*

S. *A learned gentleman came from Annahilt, who took a copy of it on paper.*

G. *Was there not a cromleac found, under a carn, near that place? (4.)*

S. *There was, indeed, about two miles from it, (about seven years before,) an exceeding large, broad, level, smooth stone, as polished as the pebbles on the sea-coast: I am persuaded there is no other cromleac in Ireland so neat as it is; as the gentleman asserted, who came to view it.*

There was an enclosure of long equal stones, standing strait up round the great cromleac,

an uair a fuaras i; faoid càrnan mòr, do mion-
clocaibh.

D. U. Nar togbad na leaca fada sin?

Mac G. Nil aoin dìob naçar tugad cùn oibre a
bì 'ga deanam laim leis an àit.

D. U. Niar brisead an uamaig mo doig.

Mac G. Do brisead, is millead i; agus niar fà-
gad aoin leac, no cloc, a bfu an dadam, naçar
togad air siubal, an nòs ceadna.

D. U. Is iongnad liom gur brisead an uaim.

Mac G. Dar ndoig go leagad go talam an tòr-
cruin aig Dùn padruic. Agus saoilinnse, a duine
uasail, naè mbiad se sona bainte le na leitid.

D. U. Nil mise 'ga rad go bfuil se miofona; aè
togar dam gur naireac do daoineib uaisle, fog-
lamta, gan cion no meas a beit, air bfuigiol oib-
reac arsaigte na tìre.

Mac G. Maisead, a duine uasail, d'fiafrainse
ein ni diotsa, da ma toil leat aitis dam.

D. U. Go de b'aill leat fiafraid, a maigis-
tir Mhic gaban?

Mac G. Measan tusa, no saolean tu, go mbiad
se ceart no dlistionac na sean sciteoga a ngearrad,
no a dteacailt as talam.

D. U. Ni fios damsa dligead, no react air bit,
anagaid a ngearrad, no sgrios, as do cuid fearainn
fèin, ma ta siad ann do bealac, no feidm agad
orrta.

Mac G. Is fìor è, a saoi, aèd is minic a cua-
lamar gur tuar tubaiste baint le hionad tataig, no
dìdion na ndaoine beaga ùd.

D. U. A maigistir Mhic gaban, na creid agus
naè geill do ràidtib diomaoin, geasroga; no
sgeultaib fabuill, caillceamlaça don tseort sin. Naè
dtug Dia an talam, agus gaè crann, agus luib a
fasas, cùn feadma don duine? Agus go d'cuige
saoiltid go mbiad crannair bit crusta, no tabuis-
teac, muna guirfead Dia toirmeasg air?

when

when it was found; under a great cairn of small stones.

G. Were these long stones lifted?

S. They were all carried away to a building near the place.

G. Surely the cave was not broken.

S. It was broken and destroyed; neither flag nor stone was left, of any value, that was not carried away in the same manner.

G. I am surprized that the cave was broken.

S. Why even the round tower at Downpatrick was thrown down; and I think, Sir, that it is not lucky to touch such things. (5).

G. I do not say that it is unlucky; but I think it a disgrace to literary gentlemen, to pay no respect or attention to the remains of the ancient works of their country.

S. Well, Sir, I would ask you one question, if you will please to answer me.

G. What would you wish to ask, Mr. Smyth?

S. Do you think, or suppose, that it is right or lawful to cut or root out old thorns? (6.)

G. I know no law, nor statute, against cutting or destroying them out of your own land, or if you have occasion for them.

S. That is true, Sir, but we have frequently heard that it is an omen of ill luck, to disturb the haunt or shelter of these little people. (7.)

G. Mr. Smyth, do not regard nor believe these silly, superstitious sayings, or fabulous old wives' tales of this kind. Did not God give the earth, and every tree and plant that grows, for the use of man? And why should you think that any tree is forbidden or unlucky, unless God should prohibit it?

Mac G.

Mac G. Is fìor è; agus nì gèillin an èclair úd aguinne da leitid. Àc'd 's è an fàt a bfuil misi tract air, go bfuil aniomad crann sgìteoga àrsaige, ann mo cuid fearainn fèin; agus ba màit liom cuid aca buaint as mo bealaic; agus, d'aindeoin sin, admuigim go mbionn faitcìos orm bacail leo; oir ta fìos agam go màit gur ionad uasal è, agus gur mòr a biad na daoine beaga tataig ann, a nallod.

D. U. Na siteoga ta romad, mo doig. Agus a bfaca tu fèin aon duine aca ariam?

Mac G. Maisead nì facas. Àc'd tiucfad liom sgeul beag, greannmar a innse duitse, a cùala me o mo sean atair, a crutugad le fhìinne go raib a leitid ann, le na linn fèin.

D. U. Maisead, aìtris duinn è, a maigistir Mhic Gaban, is biom buideac diot, agus eistfeam leat go fonnmar.

Mac G. Ta cnocan beag, san fearann a mbiamsa mo còrnaig, da ngoirean siad cnocan na Feadalai. Bhi duine còir, craifeac na còrnaig anallod ann, a gcois anna, le taob a cnocan sin; agus ta lorg a tig le faiceal gus andiu. Tadg o Haod ba hainm don duine; gan bean, no muirín aige, ac'd a màtair, na sean mnaoi, ag cuingbeal tige.

Chuaid Tadg amac, oidce Shanna, deanam ur-naig, mar gnas leis, fa bruaic na hainne, no 'gcois a leasa. Ag deareain suas do breatnad rèultan, do cònnairc neul dorca o ndeas, ag gluasact cuige, le sigdead gaoite; agus do cùala se torman na neac, mar baidin mòir marc sluad, teact san gleann gac ndireac. D'airig Tadg go dtangadar uile tairis an ata, agus tort fa' n mbinn go hat laim.

Cuinigeas an duine gur minic a cùalaid 'ga rad, da dtilgfead an luait biad faoi do còis, na nadaig, san am sin, da mbiad neac air bit daonda leo, gur b'eigin doib sgarmuin leis. Togbas se-sean làn duinn don grinniol bi faoi na còis, agus tilgeas è go tinneasac, anainm an atair, agus an mic, agus an spioraid naoim, anagaid an tsigdein;

S. That

S. *That is true, and our clergy believe no such thing. But the reason of my speaking of it is, that I have several old thorns in my land, and I would wish to take some of them out of my way; nevertheless, I confess that I am shy to disturb them; for I know very well that it is a gentle place, and that it was greatly haunted by the little people, in former times. (8.)*

G. *You mean the fairies, I suppose. And did you ever see any of them?*

S. *I never did. But I could tell you a pleasant little story, which I heard from my grandfather; to prove the truth of such things being in his time.*

G. *Well tell it to us, Mr. Smyth, and we will thank you, and hear you with pleasure.*

S. *There is a little hill in the farm where I live, which is called Knock-na-feadalea. (9.) There was an honest, pious man living there formerly, near the river, by the side of the hill; and the vestige of his house may yet be seen. His name was Thady Hughes; he had no wife nor family, but his mother, an old woman keeping his house.*

Thady went out, on Halloweve night, (10.) to pray, as he was accustomed, on the bank of the river, or at the foot of the forth. Looking up to observe the stars, (11.) he saw a dark cloud from the south, moving towards him with a whirlwind; and he heard the sound of horses, as a great troop of cavalry, coming straight along the valley. (12.) Thady observed that they all came over the ford, and quickly round about the mount.

He remembered that he had often heard it said, if you cast the dust that is under your foot against it, at that instant, if they have any human being with them, that they are obliged to release him. He lifts a handful of the gravel that was under his foot, and throws it stoutly, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, against the whirl-
agus,

agus, feuc, san mball tuiteas anuas bean, go faon, fann, lag, air lar, le trom osna.

Clisios Tàdg le sin; aed, 'ag gabail meisneac, iar geloistin a gearan, san geloir daonida, euaid fa na comair; gur labair leite, 's gur tog se suas i, agus tug a steac fa dèin a matara i. Tugadar bainne di le n' ol, agus oilcanuin eile; 's ba beag a cealaig si.

Niar cuir siad moran ceist uirrti anofdec sin; mar aithniodar gur as na bruiginib a tainic si; agus mar nac raib fonn caint uirte, agus i tinn, tuir-seac. La air na marac, d' fiafraigeadar sgeul a himteacta di, agus d' airis sise sin doib, air act run a cuingbeal air.

Maire ni Ruairc ba hainm don mnaoi; a gcon-dae na Gaillibe rugad, 's a hoilead i. Do bi aon bliadain posta, gur rug si clann, le fear og d'a ngoir ti Sèan Seoigeac, laim le enoc Maça. Ba anacrac fuair si an tastar cloinne sin, gur eug a leanb, a ndèis a breit; 's go dtug Fion bàr 's a buidean i fèin air siubal, go bruigean enoc Maça. Do fagad toirt eigin eile na hionad, a ndeilb mna muirb, a fairead, 's a hadlacad, gan cunnsuga, a riuct na mna sa.

Do bi Maire agenoc Maça tri raite, ag altrum leinib, ga cealgad le meagair, 's le ceoltaib binne; 's daindeoin sin uile, bi sise dubac gan antras. Fa deiread, gur airis di bunad na bruigine go raib a fear fèin anois posda le mnaoi eile; agus gan ise beit deanam bròn no leandub nios faide; go raib Fionn-bàr, agus a teaglac uile, ag triall air cuairt go Ulad.

Gluaistear leo, fa sgairt na gcoileac, o enoc min Maça amac, Fionnbar 's a buidean croda. Is iomda sioç brug, rat, agus beann, a ndearsat gearr cèilid ann, o faire an lae, go luige na hoidce, air eacraige aille, èitiolaige.

Fa enoc Grèine, is enoc na Rae,
Binn Builbinne, agus Cèise Coruinn,

winds;

wind; and, behold forthwith down falls a woman, weak, faint and feeble, on the earth, with a heavy groan.

Thady started, but, taking courage, having heard the cry in a human voice, he went to her; spoke to her, lifted her up, and brought her in to his mother. They gave milk to her to drink, and other food; but she ate little.

They did not ask her many questions that night; as they knew that she came from the fairy castles; (13.) and she did not wish to speak, being sick and sorrowful. Next day, they asked an account of her adventures, and she related them, first enjoining secrecy.

Her name was Mary Rourke—born and bred in the county Galway. She was one year married, and had a child, to a young man called John Joyce, near Knock Magha. She had a difficult labour, the child died, after it was born; and Finvàr and his host carried herself away to the fairy castle of Knock Magha. They left some other bulk in her place, in the form of a dead woman, which was waked and buried, without observation, in place of the woman herself. (14.)

Mary was in Knock Magha three quarters of a year, nursing a child, (15.) entertained with mirth and sweet songs; and notwithstanding, she was certainly in affliction. At length the host of the castle told her that her husband was now married to another woman: and that she should indulge no longer in sorrow and melancholy; that Finvàr, and all his family, were about to pay a visit to the province of Ulster.

They set out, at cock-crowing, from smooth Knock Magha forth, both Finvàr and his valiant host. And many a fairy castle, rath, and mount they shortly visited, from dawn of day till fall of night, on beautiful, winged coursers.

Around Knock Grein, and Knock na Rae,
Bin Builvin, and Keis Corain,

Gò binn Eaclainne, agus Loè da Eun,
 O sin soir tuait go sliab Guilinn.
 Do cuartaigeadar sleibte mora Mugorna,
 Fa aird sliab Donairt, agus Beal at an adraig,
 Sios go Dùn-druinne, Dùn-droma, agus Dùn-
 ard a liat,
 Na raon direac go cnocan na Feadalaig.

Deis Maire tuiteam uadfa, niar stuanad leo;
 oir b'egin doib proinn oidce Shamna caiteam, i
 Siogbruig Sgrabaig, ag an tsiog-flait Mac an Ean-
 toin.

B' iongnad le Taidg, is le na mhatair, sgeul na
 mna; agus gab truaig iad di, agus tug cuiread
 agus failte di, fuireac aca fèin.

D'fan si aca air fostac, fead an geimrid, gur
 taitin si go mait leo, ag obair 's a foghad. Ba
 sean bean breoite matair Thaidg, agus tug Maire
 aire mait di, le linn a tinnis. D'eug an tsean
 bean, san earrac; acd tug si comairle d'a mac,
 air leabaid an bàis, Maire ni Ruairc a pòsac;
 agus do pòsac iad, indiaig na càsga.

Agcionn bliadna na diaid sin, tarla fear sto-
 caig, a bi laim leo, a beit triall go Cuan na mara,
 a ceannac earraid; agus cuir Maire comarta leis,
 agois isioll, fa dein a cead fir; eadon, fainne
 posta tug se di, agus ainm a tSeoigig sgrìobta
 uirri. Nior bfada na diaig gur eug an dara bean, o
 Shean Seoigeac, agus ni dearna se faillig fa teact
 air cuairt, cum Maire ni Ruairc.

Trat tainic se asteac go tig Thaidg ui Aoid, fuar
 se Maire na suide, faoi leanb mait mic, tri raitce,
 air a cig. Ba luat 's ba luaigearac d'aitniogadar,
 agus d'admuigeadar ar aon a cèile; agus d'uaictaig
 Maire, gan sgar, gur b'e sin fèin a ceadfear; is
 trat cuala si gur teastaig an bean eile, d'aontaig si
 dul leis an tSeoigeac.

*To Bin Eachlan, and Loch Da ean,
From thence north-east to Sleive Guilin.
They traversed the lofty hills of Mourne,
Round high Sleive Denard, and Balachanèry,
Down to Dundrin, Dundrum, and Dunardalay,*

Right forward to Knock na Feadalea. (16.)

After they lost Mary, they never halted; for they were to sup that Halloweë in the fairy castle of Scraba, with the fairy chief, Macaneantan. (17.)

Thady and his mother were astonished at the woman's story; they pitied her, and invited her with a hearty welcome to remain with themselves.

She spent the winter with them, as a hired servant, and pleased them much by her industry and service. The mother of Thady was a sickly old woman, whom Mary attended carefully during her illness. In spring the old woman died; but, on her death-bed, she advised her son to marry Mary Rourke: accordingly they were married, after Easter.

In a year afterwards, a stocking merchant who lived near them, happened to go to Connamara, to purchase goods, and Mary sent a token by him privately to her first husband; viz. the wedding ring which he had given her, with Joyce's name engraved in it. It was not long afterwards until John Joyce's second wife died, and he did not delay to pay a visit to Mary Rourke.

When he came into Thady Hughes's house, he found her sitting, with a fine boy, threequarters old, at her breast. Soon and gladly did they know and recognize each other, and Mary acknowledged immediately that this was her first husband; and having heard that his other wife was dead, she consented to go with Joyce.

A'et bi Tadg bo'et go duba'c fau ad'bar; agus dubairt go m'fearr doib' comairle an tsagairt fa-gail; agus eua'id triur a latair an atair Briain ui Bhirnn, gur innis a sgeul o' t'us go deiread. Ba duine ceillig an tatair Brian, na'c dtiobra breit subuid; agus dubairt leis a tSeoigea'c na'c b'fui'gead bean Tha'idg, muna gcrutu'caid se a ceart, faoi lam'iaib' na sagart hard siar, annsna paraistib' a raib' siad a raon na gco'mnaig'. B'eigin don tSeoigea'c dul air ais, go condae na gaillibe, a gcuinne litrea'c; agus do cuir an tatair Brian litir leis, fa' dein a sagart paraiste.

'Sè freagra' cur an sagart sin euige, "go raib' se fein air torra'n Mhaire ni Ruairc, cead m'na an'firse; agus gur pòs se aris è, le m'naoi eile, a d'eug o' soin; agus ci be air bit bean a bi ann sin, a deara'd gurb' isi fèin bean an tSeoigea'c sin, gan a creidmeal."

An uair a fuar an tatair Brian an litir sin, tug se comairle air Mhaire i fèin a socra'd mar bi si.

Daim'deòin sin eua'id an Seoigea'c fa' dèin an tsagairt a pos è fein is Maire, san àit a ruga'd 's a bea'uga'd i. Bhi sin deic m'le fit'ead on àit a mbiad siad na gco'mnaig'. D'airis se don tsagart sin, gur imtig Maire ni Ruairc air siub'al uad, fa' da bliadain o' soin; go raib' se 'g a toruigea'c, go b'fuar amac i pòsda ag fear eile, a gcondae an Dùin; agus na'c leig'fead sagart na paraiste sin do a fa'gail, muna b'fui'gead se crutu'ga faoi na lam-san, gur leis i. Niar airis se an dadain fa' bàs Mhaire; agus ni raib' fios agan tsagairt sin uime, oir d'eug muintir Mhaire, sul far pòsa'd i, agus ni raib' moran umra'd uirte, san àit sin.

Chuir an sagart litir leis, fa' dèin Easbuic Dhùin, "gur pòs sesean cailin, da ngoirti Maire ni Ruairc, a tainic o' daoinib' cneasda, anna paraiste fèin, le bua'caill macanta, da ngoirti Sèan Seoigea'c, a bi na co'mnaig' laim le c'noc Ma'ga; agus go nabair se leis gur imtig si uad, 's go b'fuil si na

Poor Thady, however, was in great trouble about the business; and said that it was best to take the priest's advice: accordingly all three went to father Bryan Byrne, and told him the whole story. Father Bryan was a sensible man, who would not give a rash judgment, therefore he told Joyce that he should not get Thady's wife, unless he proved his right to her, under the hand of the priest in the west, in the parish where they had lived together. Joyce was thus obliged to return to the county Galway for this letter, and Father Bryan wrote by him to his parish priest.

The answer which the priest returned was, "that he was himself at the funeral of Mary Rourke, the first wife of this man; that he married him again to another woman, who was since dead; and whatsoever woman she was, who said that she was Joyce's wife, ought not to be believed."

When Father Bryan received this letter, he advised Mary to remain as she was.

Notwithstanding this, Joyce went to the priest who married him to Mary, in the place where she was born and bred. This was thirty miles from the place where they lived. He told this priest that Mary Rourke had left him about two years before; that he had sought for her until he found her married to another man, in the county Down; and that the priest of that parish would not allow him to get her, unless he got a testimony, under his hand, that she was his wife. He said not a word of Mary's death, nor did that priest know any thing of it; for Mary's friends were dead before she was married, and she was not much mentioned in that place.

This priest sent a letter by him to the Bishop of Down, "that he had married a girl called Mary Rourke, of honest kindred, in his own parish, to a decent young man, called John Joyce, who lived near Knock Magha; that he was informed she had

coninaig

comnaig mar mnaoi ag fear eile, laim le Dùnpad-truic; agus gur èoir a cur na baile leis."

Cuiread siadnuise leis, on tsagart, a comhairc ga bpòsadh iad, agus a crutugadh ceadnaict na mna; agus do mionnaig an fear sin, gurb' i an bean ceadna sin a bi anois ag Tadhg o hAod.

Cuir an teasboc fìos orrta uile a teact a la-tair, ag an caibidil, ionar tugadh an cùis cum cuaiste. Bhi an cliar uile anagaid an tathair Brian, cion gur pòs se Tadhg le mnaoi an fìr eile; agus naic leigeadh se di dul leis, a ndiaig dearbad fagail gurb' i a bean i. Agus dubairt siad gur èoir baing a cur air fèin, is air Thadhg, muna gcuirfid Maire air siubhal.

"A daoine uaisle," arsa an tathair Brian, "na daoraic me, go geluine sib deireadh an sgèil. Cuirtear an Seoigeac cum a mionna."

Do mionnaig an Seoigeac gur pòsadh è fa do—go bfuair se an cead bean aig baile Ghoirt—go raib si bliadain aige, laim le cnoc Maiga—gur initig si uadh as sin—naic raib fìos aige cia leis—bi se fèin fan baile—ni faca se ag imteact i—ni raib si fallain, andiaig cloinne breic—fuar se an dara bean san àit sin—saoil se gur eug an cead bean—saoil an sagart è—d'eug an dara bean.

"Anois, a daoine uaisle," arsa an tathair Brian, "so litir a fuair mise, faoi laim sagairt paraiste an tSeoigig, a dearbuigeas gur eug a cead bean—go bface se fèin marb i—s go raib se ag a torram—gur pòs se an Seoigeac, na diaig sin, le cailin eile san àit;—s gur eug sise fòs o soin. Feucaid anois, go rinne me mo ditioll an fìrinne fagail amac."

D'eirig inreasan idir an èleir uime; dubairt cuid aca "gurb' i bean tSeoigig i, gan cuntabairt, o fuaras a dearbad o sagairt Ghoirt, agus mionna an fìr, a bi laithair, ag an pòsadh."

left him, and was now living as wife to another man, beside Downpatrick; and that she ought to be sent home with him."

A witness was sent with him, by the priest, who saw them married, to prove the identity of the woman; and he swore that she was the same woman who now lived with Thady Hughes.

The bishop ordered them all to appear before him at the chapter, that the case might be investigated. All the clergy blamed Father Bryan, because he married Thady to the wife of another man; and would not allow her to go with him, after having received evidence that she was his wife. And it was their opinion that both he and Thady should be excommunicated, unless Mary were sent away.

"Gentlemen," said Father Bryan, "do not condemn me until you hear the end of the business. Let Joyce be sworn."

Joyce swore that he was married twice—that he got his first wife at Balygort—that she lived with him one year, beside Knock Magha—that she then left him, he knew not with whom—he was at home himself—did not see her depart—she was not healthy after childbirth—he got his second wife in that place—thought that his first wife was dead—his second wife died.

"Now, Gentlemen," said Father Bryan, "here is a letter which I received, under the hand of Joyce's parish priest, who asserts that his first wife died, that he himself saw her dead—was at the funeral—that he married Joyce afterwards to another girl in the place, and that she also was since dead. You see now that I endeavoured to discover the truth."

A contest arose between the clergy on this; some said, "that she was Joyce's wife undoubtedly, since the assertion of it was obtained from the priest of Gort, and the oath of the man who was present at the marriage."

Dubairt dream eile, “naè raib sin dearbta go sead; oir an fear tug an mionna, go bfaca se 'g a posad i, go raib se fiarsuileac, lag-raðarcaè; agus go mbfeidir leis a beit meallta.”

“Masead,” arsa fear aca, “teige sise go Connaèta, fa dein sagairt Ghoirt, go bfiosfaid sesean mas i an bean ceadna a pòs sè.”

“Ni head,” arsa duine eile, “acd teige si fa dein an tsagairt eile ag cnoc Maça, go bfiosa sesean, mas i an bean ceadnasa a d'eug faoi na cùram.”

Togað gaire na cuideaceta anaçaid an fir sin; ionnas go dtainic an cùis a beit na adbar grinn na measg. Fa deiread, anuair do connaire Taidg o Haod, naè raib siad air ti reidtig deanam, no deiread cùr leis, d' iarr se cead labairt leis an Easboc.

“A tiarna easbuic,” ar sesean, “a gcreideann tusa gur tugad an beansa air siubal, leis na sigeguib?”

“Ni creidimse a leitid, go deimin,” arsa an teasboc.

“O! Maisead beannaet De go raib agad, fan sgeul sin; oir beid Maire ni Ruairc agam sago sead.”

“Cionnas sin,” arsan teasboc, “ma crutaigtear gur pòsadh i leis an t Seoiçeac romadsa?”

“Cuma sin,” arsa Taidg; “dar ndoig na gcuirfeasa d'fìacuib uirte, a beit na mnaoi aige, deis a bàis.”

Do maodaid an cliar uile a gcionn gaire, indiaig comraid Thaidg; agus dubairt caè “gur maith a dubairt se è; agus gur b'aige bi an cùid do b'fearr san conspoid.”

Ba deacair don easboc a ngiorc, sa meagair a cosg, no breit a tabairt; acd go dtug se comairle do Thaidg, 's do Mhaire “a dol, leis an dis eile, go Connaèta, laðair an da sagairt, no go bfuigidis amac fios na fìrinne.”

Others

Others said, "that was not yet certain, for the man who swore that he saw her married, was squint-eyed and dim-sighted, and that he might be mistaken."

"Well," said some, "let her go to Connaught to the priest of Gort, that he may know if she is the same woman whom he married."

"Not so," said the others, "but let her go to the other priest, at Knock Magha, that he may know if she is the same woman who died under his care."

The laugh of the assembly was excited against the latter, so that the business produced considerable mirth among them. At length, when Thady Hughes saw that they were not about to decide or terminate the affair, he asked leave to speak to the bishop.

"My Lord Bishop," said he, "do you believe that this woman was carried away by the fairies?"

"Indeed, I believe no such thing," said the bishop.

"Oh! God bless you for saying so, for I shall keep Mary Rourke still."

"How can that be," said the bishop, "if it be proved that she was married to Joyce before you?"

"No matter for that," said Thady, "surely she is under no obligation to be his wife after her death."

The clergy all burst into laughter, after Thady's speech, and said unanimously, "that he spoke well, and that he had the best part of the cause."

With difficulty the bishop restrained their mirth and laughter; he then advised Thady and Mary to go, with the other two men, to Connaught, before the two priests, that the truth might be ascertained.

“A triat;” arsa Tadhg, “nìl mise a ngeall air a dol leis a tSeoigeac; aed, mas i do toilse, teige sesean na baile, agus raefuinnse fèin agus Maire, agcionn seactmain eile, fa dèin sàgairt ènoc Muga; agus ma crutaigean an Seoigeac ann sin, gur b’ i so a bean, dar ndoig naè sèanan an duine uasal sin an litir a cuir faoi na laim, gur eug si.”

“Toct, a duine gan èill a dubairt an teasboc imtigid uaim, nì heistiom lib nios faide.”

La air na marac, cuir Maire a hearrad imirce uile air a muin; air ti dol go Connacta; agus ’s è an reidteac a rinne na comarsnaig eattorra, na doirse beit araon fosgailte, a Seoigeac seasam amuig, seact gcoiscem o doras na sràide, Tadhg beit na seasam sa ngarda, seact gcoiscem on doras cùil, agus isi a rogan a leanmuint, ’s a beit aige o sin amac.

Bhi an leanab na coddad sa geliaban; bi Maire go direac triall, go ndeacaid si fa dèin a leinib, cum slàn fagbail aige, agus go dtug si pog do, agus sil si deor. D’ imtig si uad ann sin, go raib si a dtaob amuig don tairseac, go gcuala si sgread an leinib na deig; filleas Maire air ais, agus d’ fàn si gan mairg, gan buaidread o sin amac, aige Tadhg o Haod, go bas.

D. U. Is taitneamach, greanmar an sgeul sin, a d’ airis tu duinn, a maigistir Mhic Gaban; aed a cuala tu gur creid an clèir mionna an fìr sin, go bfaca se an bean ceadna sin ’g a posad?

Mac G. Niar creid an tatair Brian è, go hairid; oir, ag cur at-èist air an oglac, d’ aidmead se, “naè bfaca se ariam i, roime an oidce pòsad i; aed go raib se dearbta gurb’ i bi ann, oir d’ aidmead si do fèin, a reir, gurab i an bean ceadna i.”

D’ fiafraig an tatair Brian, “a gcuala se riam, go raib an Seoigeac suigrig le mnaoi air bit eile, fàn àit sin?” Dubairt, “go gcualaid go raib se suigrig le cailin fa cill Tartain—naè bfaca se—

“*My*

"My Lord," said Thady; "I do not wish to go with Joyce; but if it please you, let him go home, and I will go with Mary, after a week, to the priest of Knock Magha; and if Joyce then proves, that she is his wife, I hope that gentleman will not deny his own letter, that she is dead."

"Silence, you foolish man," said the Bishop; "go from me, I will hear you no longer."

Next day Mary took her travelling apparel on her back, in order to go to Connaught; and their neighbours made this arrangement between them, that both the doors of the house should be set open, that Joyce should stand without, seven steps from the street door, and Thady in the garden, seven steps from the back-door, that she should take her choice and abide by it thenceforward.

The child was sleeping in the cradle; and as Mary was about to depart, she went to the child to take leave of it, and shed a tear. She went then, until she was without the door, when she heard the child cry after her: presently she returned, and remained, without murmuring or uneasiness, with Thady Hughes till her death.

G. Mr. Smyth that is a pleasant and entertaining story that you have told us. But did you hear whether the clergy believed the oath of the man, that he saw the same woman married?

S. I am convinced that Father Bryan did not believe it; for, in cross-examining the young man, he confessed, "that he never saw her before the night on which she was married; but he was certain it was she, as she acknowledged to him, the preceding evening, that she was the same woman."

Father Bryan asked, "if he had ever heard that Joyce had courted any other woman about that place?" He replied, "that he had heard that Joyce courted a girl at Kiltartan—had never seen her

sean ariam i, a'cd go raib se deimin na'car p'os se isi;—gur imtig si as an ait sin, agus go raib siad 'g a rad go mbfeidir go raib si torrac, oir nior fill air ais ariam."

Dubairt an taitair Brian, "gurb' i an cailin sin, o cill Tartain, a tainic cum Tadh o Haod; agus gur cum si an sgeul sin, a folac a naire."

A'cd do saoil Tadh, a gcomnuig, agus go leor eile, gurb' i bi p'osda aig an Seolgeac, agus go raib si ann sna bruiginib.

himself, but was certain he was not married to her—that she had left that place, and it was said that she was probably pregnant, for she never returned again.”

Father Bryan asserted, “that this was the girl from Kiltartan, who came to Thady Hughes; and that she had invented that story to hide her shame.”

However, Thady and many others always thought that she had been married to Joyce, and that she was in the fairy castles. (18.)

NOTES

ON THE PRECEDING DIALOGUE.

(1.) Such buildings are common in every part of Ireland. The ancient towers are probably of much greater antiquity than the castles. They are of a circular form, of small diameter, and very considerable height. It is conjectured that they may have served for watch towers. From the circumstance of churches being usually built near them, some persons conceive that they have been used in place of belfries, since the introduction of Christianity into Ireland.

(2.) The raths are large circular mounds, upon the tops of hills; some raised to a very great height. They are in general so situated that a correspondence, by signals, could be expeditiously circulated from one to another, throughout the country. They are commonly called Danish forts, from an idea that they were stations occupied by the Danes, during their plundering possession of Ireland, about the eighth century. But they are probably of much greater antiquity, even prior to the common use of stone buildings, although they might have been used by the Danes, as above mentioned.

It is impossible to ascertain the æra in which the caves were constructed; but from the circumstance of many of them being formed, by stones regularly projecting over each other, instead of arches, it is evident they must be of the remotest antiquity. Nor is it less certain that the use of letters was known, when the caves were constructed; as numerous inscriptions, such as that hereafter mentioned, are found in them, but in characters that cannot now be understood.

(3) These upright stones are placed upon hills, in some places alone, in others there are circles of them, inclosing a small plain. They probably served as places for worship in the times of paganism; as also for juridical assemblies, in which the Brehons presided.

The cairns are immense heaps of small stones, evidently collected as monuments, and generally on or near the spot where some considerable person died or is interred. Even at the present day it is looked upon by the vulgar, as an act of pious remembrance, to collect such a cairn, where any person has been killed by accident.

The cromleacs are huge single stones, some of thirty tons weight, placed in a sloping position, upon the points
of

of three upright stones. It is almost inconceivable by what power such huge masses were lifted from the surface to an elevation in some cases of nearly four feet. They appear to have been used as altars by the Druids; and, from carns being collected around, and over some of them, it is probable that some distinguished personages have been interred beneath them.

(4.) This is near Annadorn, in the county Down. It was not known that there was any cromleac under this carn, until it was accidentally discovered by a man who was feeding cows beside it. The cromleac is broad and long, but not so thick as some others: it appears remarkably well adapted for the purpose of an altar. It is entirely surrounded by a number of upright stones, which were also covered by the carn.

(5.) This was one of the towers mentioned, note (1.) It stood beside the ancient abbey at that place, but has lately been removed, and the abbey at the same time repaired.

(6.) The superstitious veneration for old, solitary thorns, which is very general among the vulgar, proceeds from an idea that they are the haunts of fairies, who are provoked at their being destroyed, and will either maim the person who cuts the thorns, kill his cattle, or, in some other way, injure his substance.

(7.) The fairies are generally represented as pigmies, and are said to be seen dancing like a number of children.

(8.) Places supposed to be frequented by the fairies are called gentle, as are likewise several herbs, which are said to be under their influence: and, in collecting which, a number of superstitious rites are observed. Although the belief in the existence of these playful sprites is still far from being erased from the minds of the vulgar; yet the want of modern instances of their appearance obliges the accounts of them to be placed in times past, when they cannot be so easily contradicted.

(9.) Knock-na-feadalea literally means the Whistling Hill; and the place got this name from reports that the music of the fairies had been often heard to proceed from it.

(10.) This night, the last of October, is observed, with many superstitious ceremonies, both in Ireland and Scotland. It is supposed to be one on which aerial sprites are peculiarly active.

(11.) This day being observed as a fast, and nothing eaten from breakfast till night; it is customary to look
to

to the stars; in order to see that they appear, and night is actually come, before sitting down to eat.

(12.) This is the manner in which the approach of the fairies is usually described.

(13.) The fairy castles were supposed to be moveable at pleasure, invisible to human eyes, and generally built in ancient forths or raths.

(14.) It was a general superstition that a new-born child, before baptism—or even the mother herself, might be thus carried away.

(15.) It was vulgarly thought that the fairies take such women as Mary was, to nurse those children whom they have carried away.

(16.) These were all celebrated haunts of the fabled sprites.

(17.) This chief was one of the many, whom the fertile invention of poets has assigned to the fairies; and whom the simple credulity of the ignorant has received. Finvar was another of these kings, whose enchanted castle was at Knock Magha, as that of Macaneantan was at Sgraba.

(18.) This story affords a specimen of the popular superstitions of Ireland. Such fictions prevail, more or less, in all countries, according to the degree of information which the common people possess. And it is much to be regretted that they should be very prevalent in the country parts of Ireland, owing, in a great measure, to the want of more valuable knowledge. There is reason to hope, however, that the decay of such superstitions is not far distant, and that the diffusion of learning will remove every vestige of them. In the mean time, these playful inventions of fancy will serve to amuse the reader; nor will they appear more extravagant than the poetic fictions of ancient times.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

PART THIRD.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The alphabet was variously arranged by ancient authors, and only agreeing with the above in that the above has been universally adopted by the moderns.

The Irish characters are the following; viz.

FIGURE.	NAME.	SOUND.
᳚ a	Ailm	a
᳛ b	Beit	b
᳜ c	Coll, ceit	k
᳝ d	Duir, deit	d
᳞ e	Eada	e
᳟ f	Fearann	f
᳠ g	Gort, geit	g hard
᳡ h	Ioga	ee
᳢ i	Luis	l
᳣ m	Muin	m
᳤ n	Nuin	n
᳥ o	Oir	o
᳦ p	Peit	p
᳧ r	Ruis	r
᳨ s	Suil	s
ᳩ t	Teine	t
ᳪ u	Ur	u
ᳫ h	Uat	h

The alphabet was variously arranged by ancient authors, usually beginning with *b*, *l*, and *n*; but the above has been universally adopted by the moderns.

The

The following abbreviations are commonly used in printed books: viz,

bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, th, tt.

ḃ ḥ ḏ ḡ ḥ m ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ

ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ ḡ

agus, ar, air, ao, ea, cht, ui, nn,

Many other contractions have been introduced, in different books, but those that are inserted here are the most usual, and the rest may be found in the plates of contractions, at the end of the book.

The following sentences will furnish an exercise, in reading the Irish character.

Σε ανηραστε, αν τρεας εαυτοισι.

1. Ω νηε, να θεωρηαιο μο ολζεαο:
αετ εοημεαδαο το εροδε ματθαντα.

2. Οη το θεωρηαιο ηαο ευγαο ηαο
λαεεαο, η ηαογαλ ηαο, η ηιοτεαιη.

3. Να τρεζεαο τποσαιηε η ηήηηε εη;
εεαηγαη ηαο βραγαο ηαο, αιη ελαη το
εποδε.

4. Μαηηηη το γεαβα εη ηαβαη, αζυη
εηζε ηιατ α ηαδαηε εε η οηηε.

5. Εηη το οοηε α ηοηα ηε το ηλε εποδε,
η ηα ηη εαοβ ηε το εηζε ηεηη.

6. Ωη το ηηεεηβ ηλε αοηηεε εηηηη, η το
εεαηα ηε το ηηεεε οηηεαε.

7. Να ηη εηηε αη το ηηηηβ ηεηη: ηοο
εαηλα εε οηε, η ηεαεαιη, αι εολε.

8. εαο ηηη ηα ηηηηηε εοο ηηηηη, η ηα
ηηηηη εοο εηηηηηη.

9. Οοηηηε αι εηεαηηα λε το ηηαοη, η λε
ηηηηηηη ηηηε ηηηη.

PROVERBS, Chap. 3.

1. My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments.

2. For length of days, and long life, and peace shall they add to thee.

3. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck, write them upon the table of thine heart.

4. So shalt thou find favour and good understanding in the sight of God and man.

5. Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding.

6. In all thy ways acknowledge him; and he shall direct thy paths.

7. Be not wise in thine own eyes; fear the Lord, and depart from evil.

8. It shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy bones.

9. Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase.

10. Margin

10. Դարկի լիօնքնդար ըօ քշոբօլ լե քաշօծնոյ, աջս բրիքի՞ծ ըօ շանթօյիյժե ամա՛ճ լե քիօն մա՛ծ.

11. Ա իյե, նա արեւիյժ քմա՛ճտօճօն ան Ելժարնա; 7 նա իւ Երի՛ժե ըօ շարտօճօն.

12. Օր ան տե ճրա՛ծնճոյ ան Ելժարնա, քմա՛ճտնճի՞ծ քե է, ամիւ քմա՛ճտնճոյ աճար ան մա՛ճ յոնա միւս ա ծ՛րլ.

13. Իք քոնա ան տե ըօ ճեյծ եաճնա; աջս ան ծրե ըօ ճեյծ տնճի.

14. Օր Իք քարիս ա Եաննիճա՛ճտ նա Եաննիճա՛ճտ արնճի, աջս ա քօճար նա ծր ճլան.

15. Իք մօրլուայժ ճօ մօր Ի նայօ նա շօճա սայլե; 7 նա իւլե նեյժե Ի աօյծն լեատ, իւ Եօյմմեայ՛ք իյա յա՛ծ.

16. Աւայօ քա՛ծ լա՛ճե ա՛ն ա ըաքլայմ, 7 ա՛ն ա լայմ շէ՛ք քաշօծնոյ 7 Օնօյր.

17. Իք քիճժե քօլայք ա քիճժե, 7 Իք քիօ՛ճալիս ա Եաքան իւլե.

18. Իք Եքան եաճա Ի ծօն ծրնիճ ճլաճս ճրեյմ ծի, 7 Իք քոնա ճա՛ճ աօն ըօ Եքօքտօյժ-յօն Ի.

19. ըօ քնճի՞ծ ան Ելժարնա ան շալան լե նաճիլօճս, լե տնճքե ըօ ծայնճի՞ծ քե նա քլա-յժե աննս.

20. Լե նա Եօլս բրիքտար ամա՛ճ նա իւ ճ-բի, 7 քիլօ նա իւլ ան ծրա՛ճտ անս.

10. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.

11. My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction.

12. For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.

13. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom; and the man that getteth understanding.

14. For the merchandize of it is better than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

15. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared unto her.

16. Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour.

17. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

18. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her.

19. The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens.

20. By his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew.

21. 2l mje, na dealcajtojy fji ne do
jvlyb; conhm ghyocuf jomlan aguf dyf-
cpejto.

22. Mat fji bejto fjad na mbeaza dot
anam, aguf na ngyafajb dot myneul.

23. 2lh fji fjubolno tu an do jlyge zo
dajngean, 7 m bynge do coy tnylea.

24. 2luajr lnoxyof tu fjoy, m bja eag-
la ort: xof lnoxyo tu fjoy, aguf bja
do cotla faji.

25. Na bjo deagla ort ne human oban,
no ne dolaf an nlc anuajr tnyxas fe.

26. Ojr but e an tgyarna do baranta,
7 cumdeocujb fe do coy o bejt gabca.

27. Na connajm majt on ndrujnz dar
dual j, anuajr bjoy fj a ccumaf do lajme
ne a deanam.

28. Na habajr ne do comarfaj, mtyj
7 tary arjy, 7 do beara me duy amaras;
anuajr bja fe agad.

29. Na tjonnyenyi ole anaajb do com-
arfaj, o ajreaby fe zo suajmneac
lajm jrot.

30. Na ceannajnz ne dnye gan
adbar, muna ntearna fe docar ajr bj
dnt.

21. My son, let not them depart from thine eyes; keep sound wisdom and discretion.

22. So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck.

23. Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble.

24. When thou liest down, thou shalt not be afraid; yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet.

25. Be not afraid of sudden fear, neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh.

26. For the Lord shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken.

27. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.

28. Say not unto thy neighbour, go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give thee, when thou hast it by thee.

29. Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee.

30. Strive not with a man without cause, if he have done thee no harm.

THE SONGS OF DEARDRA.

The following beautiful specimens of ancient poetry are selected from a manuscript entitled :

Imteact Dheasnoie, agus Oide Chlainne
Uisneac.

*The Adventures of Deardra, and the Death of the
Sons of Usna.*

Historians place these events about the first century of the Christian æra. Concovar was at that time monarch of Ulla, (now Ulster, or the northern parts of Ireland). At the birth of Deardra it was predicted that she should be the cause of great calamities; but the king, unterrified by the prediction, took her from the care of her father, Macdoil, the chief historian of Ulla, and had her carefully reared under persons of his own appointment; intending when she should have attained to mature years, to take her as his consort.

Unfortunately for his plans, however, the beautiful Deardra fell in love with Naesa, one of the sons of Usna; and, with the assistance of his brothers, Ainli and Ardan, eloped with him to Alban (Scotland), in the western parts and isles of which, Naesa had considerable property. Here they lived happily, until a messenger arrived from Concovar, inviting them to return; under the appearance of friendship, but really with a view to their destruction. Deardra dissuaded the youthful heroes from flying to their own ruin; but their generous hearts suspected no treachery, and they complied with the invitation.

With

With great reluctance Deardra left the shores of Alban; and, during the voyage, sung the following plaintive stanzas; in which the pleasures that were gone, as she too well foreboded, never to return, and the delightful scenes that witnessed the bliss of mutual love, are called to recollection.

Ionniun ljom an tŷn ud ŷon,
 Alba cona hŷonganŷb;
 Noca tŷucŷnni aŷde de,
 Muna tŷocŷnni nē Naoŷe.

Ionniun dūn ŷjodā ŷ dūnŷjon,
 Ionniun dūn oŷ a cŷjon,
 Ionniun Inŷdmoŷjon de.
 ŷ Ionniun dūn ŷnŷne.

Cojll cuan, nan ccojll cuan,
 Mar a tŷjŷod Alnle ŷ Alrdan uari:
 ŷa ŷajno ljom no bŷod ann,
 Alguŷ Naoŷe ann ŷarŷar Albann.

Gleann laojŷe, on gleann laojŷe,
 Do cōdlajnn ŷan mhojnn mŷn;
 laŷŷ, ŷ ŷŷon, ŷ ŷall brujc,
 ŷa hŷ mo cōd a ngleann laojŷe.

Gleann meafŷan, gleann meafŷan,
 Alrd a cneam, glel aŷaŷan;
 In do ŷnmmŷ cōdlatō cōrriac,
 Oŷ an jnŷn monŷac meafŷan.

Gleann Eŷŷe, on glann Eŷŷe,
 Alnn do cōŷaŷ mo cōad toŷŷ;
 Alajnn ŷjod ann, aŷn aŷn nējnŷe
 bualatō ŷnējnē gleann Eŷŷe.

Gleann aŷŷaojn, gleann aŷŷaojn,
 ba he an gleann tŷeac Drom cōojn,
 Noca an ualloŷe ŷeap aoŷe
 Na Naoŷe angleann aŷŷaojn.

Dear to me that eastern shore. Dear is Alban,
land of delights. Never would I have forsaken
it, had I not come with Naesa.

Dear is Dunfay and Dunfin, and the lofty hill
that towers above them. Dear is Inis-drayon, and
Dunsaivni.

Coilcuan, Oh Coilcuan ! Where Ainli, and where
Aradan came. Happily my days passed with
Naesa, in the western parts of Alban.

Glenlee, Oh Glenlee ! Amidst thy shady thickets
I slept, or feasted with my love in Glenlee.

Glenmessan, Oh Glenmessan ! Rich were thy
herbs, and bright thy greens. Lulled by the fal-
ling stream we reposed, on Inver's banks in Glen-
messan.

Gleneich, Oh Gleneich ! There my dwelling first
was fixed. The woods smile when the rising
sun casts his rays on Gleneich.

Glenarchon, Oh Glenarchon ! Fair is the vale
below Dromchon. Sportive as childhood were my
hours with Naesa, in the blooming vales of Glen-
archon.

Gleann da ruad, gleann da ruad,
 Mo éion do gaé aon fear dar dual;
 Is bhinn sué cuasée aon éraosb éruim,
 Dáir an mbhinn os gleann da ruad.

Ionniun traisín, is tréan traisín,
 Ionniun nízé an gairín gláin;
 Nóca dtiocfáin aiste on oir,
 Muna dtiocfáin ré mionnín.

Glendarua, Oh Glendarua ! Thy inhabitants to me were dear. The birds sung sweetly on the bending boughs, that shaded over Glendarua.

Dear to me is that spreading shore. Dear those sandy margined streams. Never would I have forsaken you, had I not come with my love.

She

She ceased to sing. The vessel approached the shore, and the fugitives returned once more to Erin.

Still the heart of Deardra foreboded treachery. She advised her friends to go to Dundalgan, the residence of the renowned Cuchullin, and place themselves under his protection. Their ill-founded confidence, however, in the honour of Concovar prevailed upon them to proceed to Emana, his royal seat. Various were the warnings which Deardra gave them of their approaching destiny: sometimes in affectionate converse, and frequently in plaintive songs. Nothing, however, could avert the impending blow, and the sons of Usna arrived, with their fair companion, at Emana; whilst Concovar sat at the feast with his chieftains.

They were received with much appearance of kindness; and, under pretence of distinction, placed in the castle of the Red Branch, with guards to wait upon them. At length the gathering storm burst over their heads; a body of foreign troops was sent to rescue Deardra from the sons of Usna, and then to burn the castle which contained them. The native troops of Ulla, though bound to obey the authority of Concovar, would not imbrue their hands in the blood of the heroes.

After ineffectual attempts on the part of the assailants, and prodigies of valour performed by the sons of Usna, they at length effected their escape, with Deardra. But being still pursued, at length they fell, overpowered by the number of their enemies.

The distress of Deardra may be conceived. Alone, distracted with grief, she calls to mind every circumstance that endeared her Naesa to her; and with a self-tormenting ingenuity, in which

which grief is fertile, reflects upon those transient interruptions, which might have occasioned uneasiness in the time that was past, and now served to aggravate her woe.

The voice of nature breathes in the following lines, in which she reflects upon her jealousy of Naesa's love.

Sonard foyr zo halbajr uajm,
fa majt padarc cuan h gléann,
fape clann Ujneac a feglz,
Dlojbn fngé of lejrz a mbeann.

Tarla majtē Albann az ol,
h clann Ujneac dar cōjr cjon,
Djngean tjarra thun na ttreojn,
Zo ttuz Naojfe poz gan fjoj.

Do éujr éujc ejht baot,
Ead alla, 7 laog re a cojr;
Uguz do gab fe éujc ajr cuajrt,
Ug flleað o fluaž Inbjrneas.

Mar do éuala mjr jin,
ljonaq mo éeann lān don eud,
h tejgom um éuraē ajr tujnt,
fa cuma ljom beo na euz.

Leanaio mjr amac ajr jnam,
Ujndle h Ujrdan na ar can brēaz,
h fljht mjr leo hteaē,
Djaq do évneað caē ajr éeud.

Tuz Naojfe a bjačar fjoj,
h no lujð fo tñ abxjadnvr ajm,
Nac ccvrxeað ojm brōn
Zo nteaēað ajr fluaž na marb.

Tuz an bea jin o dūn ttreojn,
U bjačar mōr, fa mōjo mear,
Muna fžarfað jin a tēaz,
Nac paēað fj fejn le xear.

Farewel for ever, fair coasts of Alban; your bays and vales shall no more delight me. There oft I sat upon the hill, with Usna's sons, and viewed the chace below.

The chiefs of Alban met at the banquet. The valiant sons of Usna were there: and Naesa gave a secret kiss to the fair daughter of the chieftain of Dundron.

He sent her a hind from the hill, and a young fawn running beside it. Returning from the hosts of Inverness, he visited her by the way.

My heart was filled with jealousy, when I heard the news. I took my boat and rushed upon the sea, regardless whether I should live or die.

Ainli and Ardan, those faithful, valiant youths swam after me, and brought me back again to land.

Then Naesa pledged his word to me, and swore three times upon his warlike arms, he never more would give me cause of pain, until he should descend into the grave.

The lady of Dundron likewise swore with a solemn vow, that as long as Naesa lived on earth, she never would accept the love of any man.

Ué da cclvnead fññ anoét
 Naoñe ap nðol xa leaét j ceñe,
 Do ðvleatð fñ ðo beaét,
 Jñ to ðvññññññ xa ðeaét leñ.

Ah did she hear this night that Naesa was laid in his grave, great would be her lamentation, but seven times greater would be mine.

Having indulged in these painful, pleasing reflections of her lover's wandering, and his affectionate return; and, lost in sympathetic feeling for a rival's sorrow, the jealousy that it had excited, she concludes with the following funeral song.

fada an la, gan clann Uífhéac,
 Níor éirífeac beir naccuallaét;
 Míe nís fa gíleí deora,
 Trí leogáin énuic na huamáic.

Trí leannáin do minasb bneazáin,
 Trí feabais íleibe Dúhinn,
 Nís mílde dar géill na gairgíse,
 Is da dtugdaois amúf urraim.

Tríar laojé naéar mairé fa urruim,
 Al tteitíom is cín cruasó e:
 Trí míe inéine Chaícháid,
 Trí gabla cáca Séuailgne.

Tríar do hoilead ag Dloífe,
 Alga mbja crioce fo éanáis,
 Trí huairéne bírte cáca,
 Tríar dalta nó bí aís Sgaíac.

Tríar dalta do bí aís Uaíca,
 Tríar laojé fa buan a dtreife;
 Trí míe oirdearica Uífhéac,
 Is tuirífeac a beir na neasbuid.

Al fé mairíge dearegnais domna,
 Al fé fhinneaza glan éatdroma,
 Al fé noíga uaine mar lonrad,
 Is a ngruáda mar gíís éonnais.

Al fceolpa mar éluim ala,
 Al fé ngluine, ngasta, ngléala,
 Al nglaca shíme, gleamina,
 Al fé glata fionna fearda.

Long, long is the day to me. The sons of Usna are gone. Their converse was sweet; but now the heroes cause my tears to flow. They were as lions on the hills of Emana.

To the damsels of Breatan they were dear. As hawks upon the mountains, they darted on the foe. The brave submitted to them, and the nobles did them honor.

Never did they yield in battle. Ah wo is me that they are gone. Sons of the daughter of Caifi, you were a host in the wars of Cualna.

Beneath the care of Aifi they were reared. The countries round paid tribute to them. Bursting as a flood in battle were the youths of Sgatha.

Uatha watched over their youth. The heroes were valiant in fight. Renowned sons of Usna, I weep, for you have left me to mourn.

Dark brown were their eye-brows; their bright eyes sparkled underneath, and their cheeks were as the embers of flame.

Their legs as the down of the swan; light and active were their limbs; soft and gentle their hands, and their arms were fair and manly.

2lpo m Ulað do ðreigjof
 2l eðlo, do gnað Naojfe;
 Geapp mo fægðul na nojajð,
 O fæapfað a cclvte caojnte.

So mairfjinn a nojajð Naojfe,
 Na faojl neac ajr talman,
 No andajð 2lyndle aguf 2lpoajn
 2lminn m bja jonniun.

Na nojajð m bu beo mjsj,
 If af leor hom fad mo beaða,
 O euajð mo leannan uajmsj
 Do ðean ajr uajðe ceaða.

2l fjr a ðoclaf an fæartan,
 Na ðean an uajm so docnað,
 bjaðfa a bfoajr na huajðe,
 Deanað truaððe 7 oðajn.

2l ttrj fsgjaða, fa ttrj fleaða.
 fa leabajð ðojð so mjne;
 Cujr na ttrj clajðme cruajðe
 Of a ccjonn fan uajð, a gjoðla.

2l ttrj ccojn, fa ttrj feabaje,
 bjað fæafra gan luct fealga,
 Ttrjaj con gabra caða,
 Ttrjaj dalta conajl ceapnaðð.

Ttrj hjalla na ttrj ccojn fjn,
 Do buajm ofna af mo cpojðe,
 If agum do bjot a vtafðe,
 2l bfejefjn If fa caoj e.

King of Ulla, I left thy love for Naesa. My days are few after him. His funeral honors are performed.

Think not that I will survive my love. Ainli and Ardan, I desire not life when you are gone.

Life has no charms now for me. My days are already too many. Delight of my soul, a shower of tears shall fall upon your grave.

Ye men that dig their grave, prepare it wide and deep. I will rest on the bosom of my love. My sighs and groans will go with me to the tomb.

Often were the shields and spears their bed. Lay their strong swords by their heads in the grave.

Their dogs, their hawks,—who will attend them now? The hunters are no more on their hills; the valiant youths of Connal Cairni.

My heart groans to see the collars of their hounds; often did I feed them, but now I weep when they draw near.

Nj pabaf anjam um aonar,
 2let la deanta bur nuajge;
 3j mjne do bi sbe
 2guf mji fan uajgnos.

Do cuajd mo padanc uajmji,
 2hri bxejcsji huajge a Naojce
 4gearn do bxejce manam me,
 Nj majjonn mo luét caojte.

Though

Though many times we traversed the solitary waste, I knew no solitude, until the day that your grave was prepared.

My sight begins to fail, when I see thy grave, my Naesa. My life will soon depart, and the voice of my mourners be heard no more.

As she concluded her lamentations, she sprung into the grave, and, on the breast of Naesa, expired.

Thus ends one of the finest wrought tales, founded on original history, that is to be met with in any language. Should these short extracts excite attention, or awaken curiosity, the whole will soon be published; and a succession of similar pieces, from ancient Irish manuscripts, will be prepared, with translations, to come forward from the unmerited oblivion, in which they are now fast mouldering to decay.

MANUSCRIPT CONTRACTIONS, AND OGHAM.

Besides the abbreviations exhibited in page 3, many contractions are used in the Irish manuscripts. Various tables of them have been compiled, and attempts made to reduce them to general principles; but in a business so very arbitrary and fanciful as that of abbreviating, it may be readily conceived that no systematic arrangement, however ingenious, can be completely satisfactory.

The following tables, originally published by the learned General Vallancey, contain by far the best and most useful list of contractions that has yet appeared.

It is necessary to observe, however, that certain contractions made according to general rules, have not been inserted in the tables, viz.

When a vowel is placed over a consonant, it carries the force of *ph*, and its own power, either before or after the *ph*; as,

a	e	i	o	u
τ	τ	τ	τ	τ

τ^αη τ^εη τ^ιη τ^οη τ^υη.

Or, τ^αη τ^εη τ^ιη τ^οη τ^υη.

When the small *s* is set over a consonant, it has the force of *εαη*; if *s* be doubled, the *ph* must be doubled also; as,

s	ss
τ ^s	τ ^{ss}
τ ^s εαη	τ ^{ss} εαηη.

At the end of the table are inserted various characters, termed *ceann fa eite*, the head of the ridge, or, *cor fa easan*, the reaper's path. The use of these is as follows. When a sentence ends in or near the middle of one line, the next sentence begins the next line; and when this line is completed, the vacant space of the line above is filled up, distinguishing the former period by one of these marks. This is the manner in which all the ancient manuscripts are written; thus,

O nŋ lannajr Ʒ cōjr dnñ tjonŋcajnt
ar túŋ. ƷC. cača hojbre, amñl ata an
Ojr Ʒ on dornuŋ dljččear tjonŋcajnt
bljağajn ağ tjonŋcajnt o nŋ lannajr.

Read,

O nŋ lannajr Ʒ cōjr dnñ tjonŋcajnt
ar túŋ.
Ojr Ʒ on dornuŋ dljččear tjonŋcajnt
cača hojbre, amñl ata an bljağajn
ağ tjonŋcajnt o nŋ lannajr.

We must begin first with the month of January. For every work ought to commence with the entrance, as the year begins with the month of January.

The Ogham is last in the table. This was an occult manner of writing, much used in monumental inscriptions, but also employed in religious writings. Of the innumerable kinds of Oghams that have been used, that which is inserted here is the most usual. It will appear upon inspection, that the letters are formed by the position of a certain number of strokes drawn above, across, or below one horizontal line; thus, one stroke below the line represents *b*, three above it, *t*, one obliquely across, *m*, &c.

Platel.

ġ	asuy	bġ	blāð
as3	asuy	bo	yme
7	asuy	bē	byðe
zo	ao	bʹ7	beapeað
ze	ae	bġ	bip
at	alad	bʹb	bal ball
asñ	asaid	cc	ceile
am	amail	c.d.t	cid dia ta?
4	ap	cē	ceapc
4	ap	c	cead
ā	an	c7	ceyð
g	apa	cġ	clann
b	bað nobrð	c7	ceann
b	bān	cē	ceapc
b	bean	ē.	con no cean
b	bann no bonn	cġ ^m	clorðsm
bb	ðaiðj	ch	cʹaið
bġ ⁿ	blāðapn	ð.ð ^{ll}	con. conall
bġ	briapn	ðcolġ	concolġn
b ^s	beip	ð4b4ðē.	concobap
bē	beapc	ð	conapc

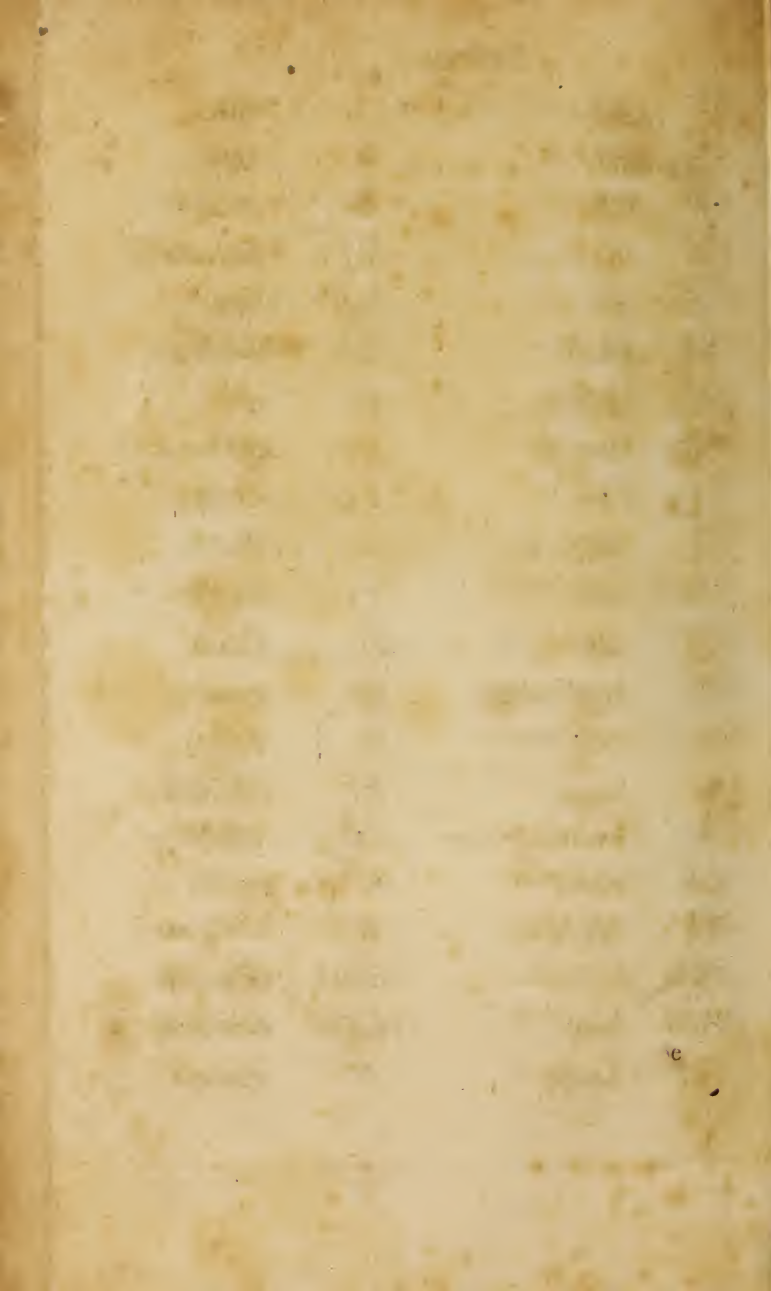


Plate II.

cñ. cñmac.
 cç. ceaddac.
 cky. cluap.
 cte. cloðjom
 cē. ceann.
 cñ.cx. cñioyð
 cñ. cñabud
 cñr. cñayceac
 d. cñoidē
 cñ. cñwtaize
 cñr. cñntineac
 cñ. cumvrae
 cñ. cñoidēamir,
 ccccc. cñize
 d. deit
 d. deirðre
 d. clayde
 dte. dliže
 dom. domian
 domñ. dominall
 dñ. deayz
 d. di

do
 dyne
 donn
 cvz-cead
 dyñ. diaymnyð.
 dyz. dñyzað
 dd. dauyð
 ee. eile
 ē. ēne
 ē. ēirže
 ē. ēirunn
 ē. ēirionn
 e. ea
 ē. ea
 ē. ēreim
 ēñ. ēažnac
 ēñ. eažlyr
 z. ead
 z. eadān
 z. eadrom
 lccoy. eaccpiomna
 ēñ. ēreimon



Plate III

ƿ.	ƿop	ʒt	ʒlan
ƿ̇.	ƿeƿn	ʒʒ	ʒpeis
ƿ̇	ƿon no ƿion	ʒt	ʒlad
ƿʒ.ƿʒ	ƿearʒ	ʒt	ʒlon no ʒlean
ƿ̇.	ƿrac	ʒʒʒʒʒ	er ʒe
ƿ̇.	ƿead	ʒt	ʒlad
ƿt.	ƿip	ʒas	ʒpeasac
ƿƿ.ƿƿ	daib	ʒb	ʒapb
ƿt	ƿlann		
ƿt	ƿlaic noƿleas		
ƿlʒ.	ƿleas.	h	uaas
ƿʒʒ	ƿƿeaspa	h.	hvaiz
ƿtʒ	ƿlaiteay	hla.	eaʒla
ƿ̇	ƿƿrl	.j.	ƿoson
ƿʒ.	ƿasa.	.f.	ƿp
⊙	ƿailte.	.f.,	in ʒean
⊙	ƿaine.	ʒm,	ʒmrpno
ʒ	ʒup	ʒ	eile
ʒ	ʒan no ʒo	ʒc	eipic
ʒ.ʒ.	ʒac	ʒ	eip ʒi
ʒ.	eip ʒe	K	ca no cat
		it.	idip. no eadap.



Plate IV

l .	λoγad.	ñt.ñt.	neyt.
ll .	δύλ	ñ. ñ.	naç
l .	lan no lon	ñ .	eyun
l' .	lan	nt.	nte
l .	no. na	ñ .	nm
m' .	mna	ñt.	ñt.
m .	mile	ñt.	tiçema
m' .	maic	ñt. 1 .	ñ hionra yon
m .	mcol	ñ .	ñt.
m . m	mad	ñ .	nuad
m' .	mart	oo	oile
mg .	mnol	o	onn
m' .	méad	oñ .	onac
b .	mb	ñ	eyuon
m' .	mpum	p	per
mm .	mqñt	p	pean
m' .	monn	p'c	pñt
u .	tytim	p'c	peapla .
ñme	ñalmrpe	p'c.	peacac
m'etōj .	mileacloñ .	p' .	peandri
m'oda .	molemoñda .	p'ñt	pñt

4.	ev	ϣ.	ϣμ.
4π̄.	ερραε	ρ̄.	ραδ
4̄.	ερμ	ρ̄ε.	ρλεσ̄
4qt.	ερσολρ̄η	ρ̄ε	ρλ̄σ̄ε
4σ̄8	ευσ̄ον̄αε̄τ	ρ̄ε	ρλ̄αν
ζζ	μμ	ρ̄ε̄	ρλεαε̄τ
μ	μμ.	ρ̄αμ	ρ̄αμ̄ρ̄λ
π̄	μαιβ		
π̄ ^{cc}	μας	ρ̄ᾱ.	ρ̄αμ̄νρ
π̄ς	μαρ̄μ̄ε	ρ̄σ̄	ρ̄σ̄εαλ
π̄ ^δ	μαδ̄	ρ̄ρ	δαρ̄.
π̄ ^δ	μαδ	ρ̄ε̄	ρεαρ̄ε
π̄	μαμ̄	ε̄.	ταη
π̄ ² 5̄.	μαρ̄μ̄ε	ε̄.	τρμ
π̄μ.	μᾱρ̄ᾱρ	τα.	τμ̄ατ
ρ̄	αεδ	τ̄.	το̄λ
ρ̄	ρομ̄	τ̄.	ρ̄ᾱλτε
ρ̄ε. ρ̄ε.	ρεαρ̄ε	τ	τε̄ no τε̄με
ρ̄.	ρ̄μαδ̄	Θ	ρ̄ᾱλτε
ρ̄ζ.	ρερ̄δ.	ε̄ε. τε.	τεαρ̄ε
ρ̄ζ	ρεαδ̄	ε̄ε̄. ε̄.	τας



Plate VI

᠒ 5	τλδ5	1.	edon i. e. viz:
tim	timcioll	12	^{id. eot.}
nā.	tiſeapina	2	᠔᠐
᠒ā5.	τπρλ5	3	᠔oppr
τā5	τampr	21	᠔alta
τāl.	τamal	3r	τpeap
᠒	vmuppo	55	cy5e
vr.	yle	6	pe
vt	ulad	b8:	bocτ. bo᠑.
ylt.	ylliam.	m9	mn401
v.	cy5	9c	n40᠑᠔ce
v5.	vyr5e	᠒0	} ce ān ƿa e) te
v5 ^l l᠑	uayal	᠒	
v	um.	᠒	
uff.m.	peactmian	᠒	
᠔᠑. m᠑.	᠔᠑yl. m᠑yl	᠒	
b᠑. ᠒᠑.	b᠑yl τ᠑yl		no
᠒x x᠑.	Cpuo᠑᠔		} cor ƿa cāsan.
3	ur		

The Ancient Irish Ogham

HDTCQ MGNgy R AOUE I EOI AO

BLFSN X0 2

Example.

Druid

LLFC30

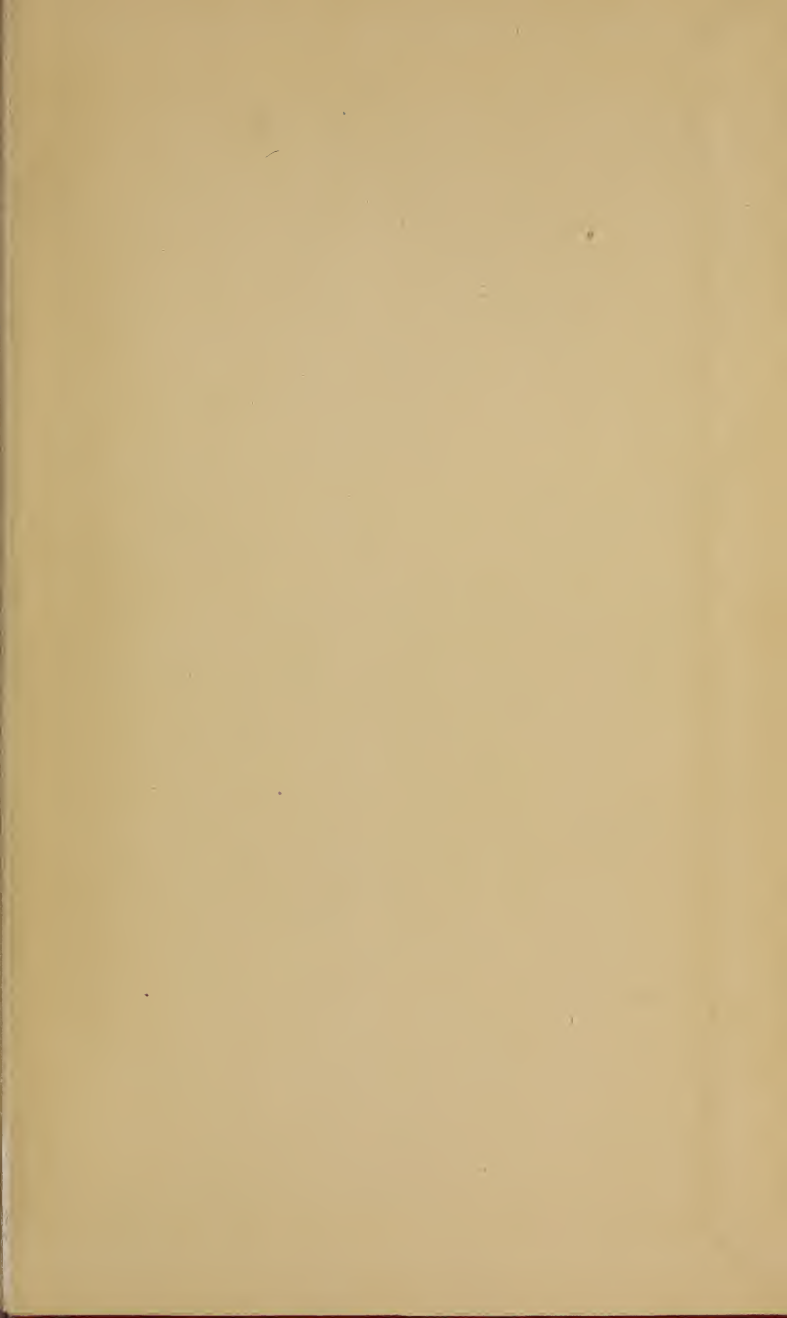


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